

TROOPS TO STAY

GOVERNOR STONE DECLINES TO
WITHDRAW THEM.

THINKS IT WOULD BE UNSAFE

RAILWAY BROTHERHOODS TO
AID STRIKERS.

WILL SET A NEW PRECEDENT

ALL REPORTED QUIET IN THE
STRIKE REGION.

Harrisburg, Pa., Aug. 2.—Governor Stone made the following reply to-day to the request of the officials of district No. 9 of the United Mine Workers, asking for the recall of the troops at Shenandoah:
"Harrisburg, Pa., Aug. 2, 1902.—Miles Dougherty et al.: Yours of the 31st ultimo requesting the recall of the troops was duly received. Upon full consideration of the letter I am of the opinion that it would not be wise nor safe to withdraw the troops at present."
W. A. Stone.
The governor left this afternoon for Atlantic City to spend Sunday. He said he believed there would be no further trouble in the strike region. He will return to Harrisburg on Monday.

RAILWAY MEN TO AID.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Aug. 2.—In the absence of President Mitchell in Scranton, things were unusually quiet at strike headquarters today.
A letter has been received from Grand Chief P. H. Morrissey, of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, in which he says it is the intention of all the brotherhoods to give the striking miners practical assistance at once. It is said this is the first time in the history of the strike that an executive officer of the railroad brotherhoods has defined the position of the railway employees of the country.
The following official statement has been issued from strike headquarters:
"The anthracite region finds strikers firm and unyielding."
"West Virginia men are still firm. Judges Jackson and Keller have enjoined the strikers from doing anything save swimming, flying and sleeping."
"No signs of settlement in Michigan."
"West Pennsylvania strike still on, with the strikers firm and confident."

LEADERS COUNSEL PEACE.

Shenandoah, Pa., Aug. 2.—President John Fahy, district number 9, United Mine Workers, who arrived here last night, held conference to-day with the officers of the local miners' unions. Mr. Fahy, following out instructions from President Mitchell, is making every effort to have the striking mine workers maintain peace. In this connection he said to-day that all persons in or out of the organization who in any way violate the law are enemies of the union and that the organization will do all in its power to place such persons in jail. Local union 1509 held a special meeting today and will probably appoint a committee to maintain the peace.
Brig. Gen. Gobin had no information from the surrounding region of any trouble today, everything being reported extremely quiet. The general is maintaining rigid discipline in the camp. No soldier is permitted outside the line after taps.
Provost Marshal Farquhar has a large force of men on duty and as far as possible he is preventing the troops from mingling with the strikers. This precaution is being taken so that the militia cannot be held responsible for any outbreak that may occur. Additional soldiers who were not at home when the troops were called out, arrived today. Altogether there are a little over 1,400 men in the camp.

HABEAS CORPUS FOR MINERS.

Clarksburg, W. Va., Aug. 2.—Judge Nathan Goff, of the United States circuit court, yesterday issued a writ of habeas corpus in behalf of eight miners punished by Judge Jackson for contempt of court. This is the first step by the United Mine Workers to set aside the injunction and decision of Judge Jackson, and is regarded as an important victory for labor.
The petition was presented in behalf of Thomas Hagerty and other strike leaders sentenced to jail at Parkersburg by Judge Jackson for violation of the injunction issued by him. After hearing arguments for by the miners and ordered the marshal to produce Thomas Hagerty and the other prisoners here for a hearing next Tuesday at 10 o'clock. The miners are jubilant.

RACE FOR \$50,000

BORALMA AND LORD DERBY AT
CHARTER OAK TRACK.

LAWSON'S HORSE TAKES ONE

WINS FIRST HEAT EASILY IN
2:08 FLAT.

IMMENSE CROWD IS THERE

GRAND TROTTERS CONTEST FOR
SUPREMACY.

Charter Oak Park, Hartford, Conn., Aug. 2.—In the great match race for \$20,000 a side with \$10,000 added, between Thomas W. Lawson's Boralma and E. E. Smathers' Lord Derby, the Lawson trotter won the first heat in 2:08.
Lord Derby had the pole, but lost in the first half mile. Coming down the stretch Lord Derby went into the air and it was Boralma's heat with ease.
Ten thousand people are witnessing the battle for supremacy between these two premiers of the trotting world and up to the beginning of the race Lord Derby was favorite in the betting.
The managers of the day's program had provided an afternoon full of sport for horse lovers. At 1:30 the first heat of three minor races were scheduled to start. These events were:
A 2:14 trot, purse \$1,200; two in three; a 2:09 pace, purse \$1,000, two in three; a 2:11 pace, purse \$1,200, two in three.
It was planned to have these three events out of the way by 2:30 p. m., when the great race will be started.
THE CASH AT STAKE.
Lord Derby and Boralma were to race to settle the disputed question of supremacy and for an incidental consideration involving \$50,000 of money. Mr. Smathers and Mr. Lawson abided to the letter by the original agreement and posted the wagers of \$20,000 a side. To this \$40,000 is to be added \$10,000 of the gate receipts.
The horses were matched to trot five one-mile heats if necessary, the victory and fortune to go to the winner of the best three in five. In the matter of age and records there was little to choose between the horses. Lord Derby is seven years old and has a record of 2:08½. Boralma is six years old and she has done a mile in 2:07.
"Ed" Geers is the driver of Lord Derby and Thomas D. Karsch sits in the sulky behind the Lawson horse. Frank Walker, of New York, was the starter chosen. Alexander Harbison, of Hartford, and A. E. Perrin, of Buffalo, are two of the judges. The third judge was not chosen until later in the day.
LORD DERBY FAVORITE.
It was evident early in the afternoon that the friends of Lord Derby were in a majority. He was selling at odds of \$1,000 to \$800 in the pools. Nearly every noted horseman in the country was in the throng of 5,000 or 6,000 people who had assembled at the park by 1 o'clock. It was expected that William C. Whitney would arrive in season for the big race.
John Roach, who represents Thomas W. Lawson, the owner of Boralma, conversed with Mr. Lawson over the telephone during the morning regarding the betting. Roach expressed great confidence in the ability of Boralma to win in spite of the odds against him in the betting.
In the 2:09 pace, Joe Pointer was selling choice against the field and in the 2:14 trot Ida Highland was the favorite.
At 2 o'clock it was estimated that there were 10,000 people in the park. A special train of six cars from New York brought a delegation of between 500 and 600, arriving here at 1:45.
The big race was considerably delayed to running of the 2:09 and 2:11 pace events. At 3 o'clock the betting was 2 to 1 in favor of Lord Derby.

ADDED AN ASSISTANT.

The city school board has added an assistant instructor in mathematics to the faculty of the high school, and Thomas McCormick has been appointed to the position. The young man is a son of Dr. McCormick, of this city, was valedictorian of the Fort Wayne high school class of 1897, and later graduated from Hiram college. He is admirably equipped for his new position and gives promise of filling the place most acceptably.

HAS TYPHOID FEVER.

Fred McCulloch, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles McCulloch, who returned a few days ago from Hill school in very poor health, has now what is pronounced by the attending physician to be a typical case of typhoid fever. It was feared from the first that the ailment would develop into typhoid, and today his physician says there is no longer any doubt of it, though there are reasons for the belief that the attack may not be a severe one.

TRACY SEEN AGAIN.

Spokane, Wash., Aug. 2.—Harry Tracy, the Oregon convict, passed through Coulee City, Wash., last night, about 11 o'clock, and is reported to have been seen at Almira, the next station east, at 3 o'clock this morning. Coulee City and Almira are on the Northern Pacific, midway between Seattle and the Idaho state line. This would seem to confirm the report that Tracy is making his way to the "Hole-in-the-Wall" country, in Wyoming.

MISS JENNIE BAYLESS WILL ENTERTAIN THE GAUDEAMUS CLUB MONDAY AFTERNOON. THE CLUB WILL GIVE A DANCE IN MULQUEEN'S HALL WEDNESDAY

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TALK OF TRUSTS

REICHSTAG TARIFF EXPERTS
DISCUSS SUBJECT.

IN FEAR OF THE STEEL TRUST

AFRAID MORGAN MAY CAPTURE
GERMAN MARKET.

TRUST PRINCIPLE ENDURING
COMMITTEE MAKING SLOW PROGRESS.

Berlin, Aug. 2.—The reichstag tariff experts find an inexhaustible mine to support any proposition, whether protective or of free trade character, in the American tariff and the enormous literature that has grown up around it.
Steel rails were considered by the tariff committee yesterday and among piles of debating material before the members were reports of American senate and house on the tariff. Count Von Posadowsky-Wehner, the imperial secretary of state for the interior, had a volume of the United States census before him and Herr Bernstein, the socialist leader, was armed with the testimony taken before the American trust committee, from which he quoted Henry O. Havemeyer, president of the American Sugar Refining Co., to the effect that the tariff was the mother of all trusts. Every speaker favoring the ten marks per ton duty on rails as provided by the bill alluded to the United States Steel corporation, averring that the domestic German market would be taken by that trust whenever sales in the United States languished.
Herr Bernstein, who is the most careful reasoner among the socialists, predicted the break down of the steel trust from over-capitalization and over-confidence of its managers. He had before him a copy of President Charles M. Schwab's recent declaration to the New Jersey courts on the company's financial position.
REFERS TO MORGAN.
The speaker said J. Pierpont Morgan was boldly operating on the great principle underlying future production, namely, the correlation of all elements on a colossal scale under one management.
Whether the steel trust was permanent or not, the principle on which it was founded would endure as a guide to the production of the future. If the trust came to a point where it had to sell steel at any price, it would so disorganize international markets that ten marks a ton would not protect German makers; nothing short of prohibition would do that. Count Von Posadowsky-Wehner remarked that there was much truth in that statement.
The committee, partly on account of its peculiar make-up, progresses slowly with the bill and each of nine parties has a fixed number of representatives on the committee and can send any member the party pleases to committee meetings. The sum of 2,000 marks is allowed each member. Hence in order to give as many members of the reichstag as possible a slice of the funds, the representation is constantly changing. Only one or two representatives of each party are in continuous attendance and every newcomer makes a long speech.

STEAMER STRIKES A ROCK.

Halifax, N. S., Aug. 2.—A message to the customs officials here announces that the Norwegian steamer Blauwand, Captain Amundsen, from Hamburg for Philadelphia, struck on White Point ledge, off Canso, in a dense fog today. No details were made known by the customs officers, aside from the statement that the steamer has a big cargo and a number of passengers. The customs department at Ottawa has been advised of the accident and has ordered officers to the scene, which is about four miles from Canso.

COUNTY FREE FROM IT.

"Allen county, outside the city of Fort Wayne, is free from smallpox," said the health officer, Dr. Carl Froeger, this morning. "Inside the city we are not quite so fortunate." The physician in attendance upon August Nagel, the Hanna street patient who has been critically ill with the disease, stated today that his patient was progressing nicely toward recovery, and is now able to sit up a portion of the time.

NEGRO IS TWICE HANGED.

Richmond, Va., Aug. 2.—At Wise

THE PRESIDENT'S VISITORS

PULPIT, BAR, PRESS AND POLITICS REPRESENTED.

Many Callers at Sagamore Hill and a Large Party Entertained at Luncheon.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., Aug. 2.—The pulpit, the press, the bar and politics were represented today about the luncheon board of President Roosevelt at Sagamore Hill. Senator Millard, of Nebraska, accompanied by a friend of his own state, came down from New York to talk to Mr. Roosevelt about his western trip and to make some arrangements for his visit to Nebraska. The president will be in Nebraska on dates already tentatively determined, although not formally announced. His visit to Nebraska will be in the closing days of September.

Among the guests at luncheon were Silas McBee, of New York, editor of the Churchman; Bishop Dudley, of the Episcopal church, diocese of Kentucky; Charles Nagel, of St. Louis; George Harvey, editor of Harper's Weekly; George W. Hinman, of Chicago, editor of the Inter-Ocean; and Edward Kent, of New York. Assurance is given that no particular significance attaches to the calls of any of the gentlemen, the desire of the president being to entertain them socially at his country home.
President Roosevelt is in receipt of scores of communications by wire and by mail regarding the vacancy on the board of commissioners of the District of Columbia caused by the death a few days ago of John W. Ross. The appointee to succeed Mr. Ross will be a candidate. Every mail brings letters of endorsement of candidates or letters bearing upon the selection of Mr. Ross' successor without mentioning particular names. It is not known when the president may make the appointment.

LOCAL LINES.

A. H. Dougall leaves this evening for Lake Maxinkuckee.

Miss Ethel Hall is the guest of Miss Leah Karns in Bluffton.

C. A. Hood has removed from Griffith street to 345 West Butler street. The Amateur Driving club will hold a special meeting on Monday evening.

C. J. Stier left for Chicago today and will be absent a week on business.

Mrs. Harry Berman has returned from a visit with her parents in Kalamazoo, Mich.

"The Attractive Power in Jesus" will be the theme of the sermon at Christ's Lutheran church Sunday morning.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Hahn will arrive from Buffalo this evening to be the guests of Mr. Hahn's parents over Sunday.

Miss Abbie E. Moore leaves Monday over the Nickel Plate for Seattle, Wash., and San Francisco. She will be gone three months.

All members of the W. C. T. U. and their friends are invited by the local branch of the order to go to Rome City next Tuesday, that being W. C. T. U. day at Island Park assembly.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Newpher and daughter, Florence, of Pullman, Ill., will return home tomorrow, after a visit of two weeks with Mr. and Mrs. Louis Martin, of 625 Hendricks street.

Frank Newcomb, the well known barber, who has been a patient at St. Joseph hospital under the care of Dr. C. B. Stemen, is considerably improved in health and was able to go to his home on Madison street today.

Judge S. M. Hench has just returned from a business visit to parts of southwestern Texas. The judge was much fatigued on his arrival here, having spent the entire time since Tuesday morning making the return journey. The floods in Texas greatly delayed trains and added

FARMER'S BARN BURNS.

The large barn upon the farm of William Witzgall, in Pleasant township, was totally destroyed by fire Friday night, together with practically all its contents. The fire occurred about 9 o'clock, and its origin is unknown. Only meagre reports of the blaze reached Secretary Kelsey, of the Farmers' Insurance company, today.

HAS EMBEZZLED \$120,000.

Boston, Aug. 2.—Henry F. Coe, the former treasurer of the Bowker Per-

A MADDENED

AROUND JAIL CLAMO

MURDERER'S

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STIRRED BY MUR

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NEGRO STABBED MAN

MAILED PAYMENT

Cripple Creek, Col., a mob surrounds the county threatening to lynch John a negro miner known "Stratton," who today killed William Wilkinson employed by the Barwise sion company.

The men quarreled over ment for some nuts which had taken from the stor ing the stabbing Randolph to the hills, but was cap miles southwest of Cri After a two hour chase he in jail. A mob gathered of Police Burton, mounti steps, bagged the men to While the mob quieted fo is believed Randolph will before nightfall. Wilkin here from Arkansas City, years ago.

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REJOICE AT GIRL'S

Rome, Aug. 2.—The Rospiglosi, who was Reid, of Washington, birth today to a daug mother and child are wel considerable rejoicing who have been opposi cess' marriage at the fa child is not a boy. Th Rospiglosi was married after a divorce from Fx burst, of Bangor, Maine. lic church did not recog voice and refused to give to a Blue sister to nurse at her confinement, hold marriage to the prince's detent.

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Rev. Hiram Sears, of who has been in Fort W days, soliciting aid for Seamen's Friend society, Seamen's Friend society, Seamen's Friend society, for the absence of some contributions from the t have done as well as t tures his thanks, howe one who has been

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Walter M. Gaskill and Ruth B. Diffendorfer.

W. E. Doud and family arrived in the city this morning after a four weeks' stay in the north. The trip included a visit at Mackinac Island and a ten-day tour of the Georgian

WERE WEDDED AT NOON.

Walter N. Gaskill, of Huntington, and Miss Ruth D. Diffendorfer, of Zanesville, were united in marriage at noon today, the ceremony being performed by Rev. Asher S. Preston, at the parsonage of the Wayne street M. E. church. The young couple were accompanied by Mrs. Diffendorfer, of this city, a sister-in-law of the bride. Mr. and Mrs. Gaskill will reside in Huntington, where the husband is employed as a railroad man.

PREPARE FOR CORONATION

LONDON SEES RENEWAL OF ACTIVITIES.

Street Decorations are Being Replaced for the Royal Event One Week from Today.

London, Aug. 2.—New preparations for the coronation of King Edward next Saturday are proceeding rather mechanically. The erection of the familiar street barriers, the cleansing and decorating of the stands and the rehanging of decorations attract slight attention. Public interest in the actual proceedings, however, is rekindled by official assurance that the king is going on finely and that his majesty will be able to bear the fatigue of being crowned. The publication of the official program of the procession shows no special changes from the original arrangement, but the ceremonies in Westminster Abbey have been curtailed by the omission of the litany and sermon and by the recital of the recognition once instead of four times. A new series of rehearsals have begun at the abbey, with dignified movements and recitals, and these are far more impressive than anything connected with the street spectacle.

The city council of Westminster, in compliance with the king's wishes, have voted that no further expenditures be incurred in replacing the street decorations. The club-houses which line a considerable portion of the route and most of the other buildings are being redecorated; the Canadian arch is being redressed with fresh specimens of Canada's agricultural products, and the Indian contingent is erecting an arch on Parliament street. The illuminations on coronation night will be largely as originally planned. The vicinity of the Bank of England, the Royal Exchange and the mansion house will be a blaze of electric lights, and the Strand, Trafalgar square, Whitehall, Pall Mall, St. James' square and Piccadilly will be gorgeous with illuminations, many of which will be displayed on Kitchener night, August 6, also.

GIRLS ARE BECOMING EXPERT.

Prof. Bevans, of Indianapolis, is giving swimming lessons at Rome City, among his pupils being Miss Mae Fitzpatrick, daughter of Master Mechanic Fitzpatrick, of the Pennsylvania shops here, who, after two or three lessons swam 400 feet without assistance or the use of a life preserver. The young lady expects, within a few days, to dispense with the use of a boat between Spring Beach hotel and the boat landing at the depot by swimming across the lake. A number of other young ladies will surprise their friends in the art under the professor's excellent instructions.

ITALIAN KING'S MISSION.

Berlin, Aug. 2.—The object of the visit of the king of Italy to the German emperor at the end of this month is to propose a reduction of continental armaments. This was the purpose of his visit to the czar, from whom he received every encouragement. He will come to the emperor with Russia's full support.

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BIGGEST GUN EVER MADE

Great Rifle Just Completed in the Watervliet Arsenal That Beats All the World.

There has just been completed in the United States arsenal at Watervliet, N. Y., a sixteen-inch breech-loading rifle which, according to Col. J. E. Farley, of the ordnance department of the United States army, is the most powerful gun in the world. It is the first of a series of similar gigantic weapons to be constructed for the coast defense of the United States. The Endicott board, which was appointed during the first administration of President Cleveland, had the whole subject of coast defense under consideration for a considerable period of time and reached the conclusion that eighteen of these weapons should be provided for the protection of New York, that ten of them should be mounted at San Francisco, eight at Boston and four at Hampton Roads.

Other rifled guns of larger caliber heretofore constructed are the Italian gun, caliber 17.76 inches; the French gun of 19.5 inch caliber, and the Armstrong gun of 18.25 inch caliber, which is carried on the English battleships Benbow and Sanspareil. Not one of these compares with the sixteen-inch gun just completed for Uncle Sam. The range and energy of the American gun will, of course, vary with the quality and amount of powder used and the question of actual performance of the gun can therefore be determined only by actual trial tests.

ENORMOUS POWDER CHARGE.

With smokeless powder, as at present proposed, the gun requires a powder charge of 376 pounds, but if the old black powder is used 1,176 pounds will be required. With a maximum powder pressure of between 37,000 and 38,000 pounds to the square inch, it is estimated that the gun will throw a projectile weighing 2,370 pounds, with a muzzle velocity of 2,300 feet per second, developing a muzzle energy of 88,000 foot tons, but it is not improbable that by using a slower burning powder, giving a less maximum pressure, the gun would develop even greater velocity and energy than this, with a relatively small increase in the chamber pressure.

Even on the basis given above, however, this gun shows enormous superiority to any of the large guns above mentioned. The Italian gun, for instance, throws a projectile weighing 2,000 pounds with a muzzle velocity of 1,700 feet per second and an energy of only 40,000 foot tons, considerably less than one-half that of the new American weapon. The French gun throws a projectile weighing 1,700 pounds, with a muzzle velocity of 1,700 feet per second, and develops a maximum energy of 80,000 foot tons. The English guns throw a projectile weighing 1,800 pounds, with a muzzle velocity of 2,100 feet per second, and a total energy of 51,000 foot tons. The maximum energy of the Italian, French and English guns is thus 46, 41 and 68 per cent, respectively of that of the American gun.

SPECTACULAR RANGE.

The most spectacular feature in connection with Uncle Sam's big gun is its enormous range, which is estimated at about twenty-one miles, or, to be exact, 20,978 miles. This theoretical range has been calculated by Major James M. Ingalls, Fifth United States artillery, for many years instructor at the artillery school for officers at Fort Monroe, Va. His firing table, prepared especially for this gun, shows that the above range is obtainable with a muzzle velocity of 2,300 feet per second, with the necessary angle of elevation of the piece, and that in ranging to the distance indicated the shell would reach the maximum elevation of 30,516 feet, or a little short of six miles. This is enormously greater than the maximum range hitherto obtained by any other gun, the record of actual performance at present standing to the credit of a Krupp 9.45-inch gun, which was fired in the presence of the emperor of Germany on April 28, 1892. The measured range was found to be 22,180 yards, or, roughly speaking, twelve and one-half miles.

KRUPP GUN FALLS SHORT.

The greatest height reached by the Krupp shell in its flight was 21,456 feet, or a little more than four miles, and the time occupied between the firing of the gun and the striking of the projectile was 70.2 seconds. It was pointed out that had this gun been placed at Fort St. Didier, in the Alps, elevated to 44 degrees, and fired, its shell would have ranged 2,098.6 feet higher than Mont Blanc and its fall would have been in the neighborhood of Chamounix, on the other side of the mountains.

But this performance, great as it was, becomes positively insignificant compared with the capabilities of the new American gun. If the latter were set up at the battery at the lower end of Manhattan Island, in the city of New York, its calculated range of 20,978 miles means that its projectile would be carried seaward as far as Washington, on the



Customer—I suppose you have your troubles, too.
Butcher—Yes; with this Beef Trust in operation it's hard to make both ends meet.



HE FELT RELIEVED.



"An' fuddermo, brethren," declared Parson Snowball, while the revival was in progress, "an' fuddermo, I's hyuh ter say dat what we does in dis wold we gwine ter do in de nex'."

Here some one in the amon corner sat up a wild chorus of "Glory! Glory!"

"Who dat done get de grace?" asked Parson Snowball.

"Dat's Zeke Johnson. He drives de ice wagon," said one of the deacons, in tones that bordered on sarcasm.

Hudson, northeasterly as far as New Rochelle, southerly far above and beyond the southern extremity of Staten Island, westerly several miles beyond Summit, N. J., and in a northwesterly direction to a point some four miles beyond Paterson. The extreme height of the trajectory of the gun being, as already said, 30,516 feet, it follows that its shell would be thrown to a height equal to the combined height of Mont Blanc and Pike's peak, with about 600 feet to spare.

MADE IN EIGHTEEN MONTHS.

The contract for the forgings of the sixteen-inch gun was let to the Bethlehem Steel company December 30, 1896, to be delivered within eighteen months, but other types of guns being more urgently demanded, work on these forgings was not begun until May 14, 1898. From that time the work was carried forward as expeditiously as desired by the government.

The total length of the sixteen-inch monster is 49 feet 2.9 inches. The length of the main bore is 37 feet 4.5 inches, with a diameter of 16 inches. The nickel steel ingot from which the tube for this gun was cast at the Bethlehem works weighed 222,300 pounds, or 99.3 gross tons, and the gun as it rests in the arsenal at Watervliet almost ready for shipment to Sandy Hook, where it is to be tested, weighs 252,000 pounds, or 126 tons.

Here are a few other interesting facts relative to the big gun:

Length of projectile, 5 feet 4 inches.

Penetration of steel, estimated,

42.3 inches.
Cost of firing the gun once, \$1,000.
Weight of tube alone, 33 tons.
Weight of tube, jacket and hoop, 98.5 tons.
Just when the gun will be tested is not yet known, probably not before late fall. No carriage has been made for it and several months will probably elapse before this additional work is completed. If the gun comes up to the requirements of the ordnance board it will no doubt be permanently installed at Sandy Hook, and work on other guns of like caliber for Boston, San Francisco and Hampton Roads will be undertaken as soon as possible.

HIS SIGHT THREATENED.

"While picnicking last month, my 11-year-old boy was poisoned by some weed or plant," says W. H. Dibble, of Sioux City, Ia. "He rubbed the poison off his hands into his eyes and for a while we were afraid he would lose his sight. Finally a neighbor recommended DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. The first application helped him and in a few days he was as well as ever." For skin diseases, cuts, burns, scalds, wounds, insect bites, DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve is sure cure. Relieves piles at once. Beware of counterfeits. Meyer Bro. & Co.

CARRIAGES WORKS OF ART.

There are comparatively few people who take their daily drives in their highly polished and elegantly finished carriages and road wagons

who realize or ever give thought to the number of coats it takes to make their carriages so beautifully shiny. There is, first of all, a coat of oily stuff called whiting which is used to fill in the grain in the wood. Then seven or eight coats of rough material, and each of these coats is rubbed down with pumice stone, each one having to dry before the other is put on. Then come two coats of crude coloring, then two coats of lamp-black. Next, three coats of fine black paint, which is followed by a coat of mixed color and varnish. Then comes more rubbing down, three coats of rubbing varnish, each polished off with fine powdered pumice. The last coating is one of finest varnish. That makes twenty-one or twenty-two coats, and it takes five or six weeks to do the work.

WAGES NOT THE SAME.

There is considerable unrest in street car labor circles in these days. Even where wages are highest the changing cost of living and the anticipated changes of system make the men uneasy.

In New York city the Metropolitan Street Car company, which owns the surface lines, pay 20 cents an hour the first year, 21 cents the second year and 22½ cents thereafter; motormen and conductors get the same pay. The trailer question is practically eliminated. The cars are as large as two Chicago cars and seldom carry a trailer.

In Washington, D. C., the pay is 13 cents an hour, or \$2 a day of eleven hours; motormen and conductors the same. On a few streets trailers are still run, but the system is rapidly putting large cars in service, like the New York city cars, and abandoning the trailer. In Boston the pay is 23 cents an hour for both motormen and conductors. In San Francisco the rate, as a result of the recent strike, is 25 cents an hour for both. The Detroit men, by arbitration, won a 23½-cent rate. The Cleveland, O., men recently got an increase that places their rate at 23 cents. In Buffalo for a nine and three-quarter hour day motormen and conductors receive the somewhat awkward rate of \$1.75½ after one year's service; at first they get \$1.46½.

In the south, where the cost of living is less, the rate generally runs lower. For instance, in Atlanta, Ga., conductors and motormen receive \$1.80 for a day of twelve hours. In Augusta, Ga., conductors begin at \$1.20 and reach \$1.56, while motormen begin at \$1.20 and reach \$1.68.

The Joliet and Chicago line has granted an increase, giving 20 cents an hour on the Chicago division, 18 cents on its Lockport division and 16 and 17 cents on Joliet lines.

The men of the Chicago City Railway company want an increase from 21 to 23 cents an hour for conductors and motormen on electric cars and 30 cents for motormen pulling trailers, and for both gripmen and conductors on cable trains. This is an all-around increase of 7 cents an hour. The company offers an increase of 3 cents an hour.

Organization among street car employees all over the country was never so popular nor was pushed with such vigor as at the present time.

A NECESSARY PRECAUTION

Don't neglect a cold. It is worse than unpleasant. It is dangerous. By using One Minute Cough Cure you can cure it at once. Allays inflammation, clears the head, soothes and strengthens the mucous membrane. Cures coughs, croup, throat and lung troubles. Absolutely safe. Acts immediately. Children like it. Meyer Bro. & Co.

Mount Etna is found by Professor Rice to have been lowered 65 feet on the south since 1868 and twice as much on the north. The top is supposed to have been slowly blown away by the wind.

SHATTERS ALL RECORDS.

Twice in hospital, F. A. Gullede, Verbena, Ala., paid a vast sum to doctors to cure a severe case of piles, causing 24 tumors. When all failed, Bucklen's Arnica Salve soon cured him. Subdues inflammation, conquers Aches, kills Pains. Best salve in the world. 25c at Dreier & Bro.'s drug store.

\$2.00

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TO CHICAGO AND RETURN via Pennsylvania, leaving Fort Wayne at 4:00 a. m. Returning leave Chicago at 8:00 p. m.

19cnd-1f

SHOULD WATER BE FREE?

The city of Santa Rosa, Cal., has been supplying its 7,000 inhabitants with water free for the last five years and charging the cost in the tax budget. J. W. Keegan, one of its councilmen, is anxious that other cities should follow Santa Rosa's example and he gives these reasons for declaring it to be the only equitable system of supply:

It is more economical because the

cost of accounting and collecting is abolished; it saves to the consumer the annoyance of the rate collector's calling; it is a strong incentive to beautification of the city, for householders no longer grudge water for lawns and gardens; it is not wasteful because the consumer never believes that his payment is fixed by the consumption, and it benefits the very poor and by encouraging them to be cleanly keeps the community free from disease.

"The only man who may be injured," says the councilman, "is the one who pays taxes on personal property, and he is no more injured than by a free sewer system. If he be a householder he has free water, and if his personal property is merchandise which he sells, he can shift the burden of taxation upon the purchaser and the purchaser of the goods pays the merchant's taxes, just as they pay the merchant's clerk hire."

STREET SPRINKLING WITH OIL.

Undeterred by the experience in other parts of the country in sprinkling roads and roadbeds of railways with oil, the authorities of New Orleans have been trying it there, and are quite enthusiastic over it. The experiment has been made on Louisiana avenue, and it is claimed that not only is the dust laid, but the surface of the street has become hard, and the heavy rains have no effect upon it. It is also claimed that the surplus oil was washed into the gutters by rain and the mosquitoes were not as common in the gutters of that avenue as on other highways. The specific claims of the authorities are that the oil concretes the surface of the roads and prevents the wind and water damage where the surfacing is light; that it gives a hard, smooth and thoroughly concreted roadbed in time; that it solves the dust problem, and that it kills the mosquitoes. They have not counted upon the women, however, who have been complaining that the oil ruins their gowns, to which answer is made that they should be careful to lift their dresses as they do in wet weather. The drivers object, too, on the ground that the horses' hoofs throw up clots of oily earth, and any amount of care will not prevent ruined coats and dresses. The experiment has been tried on New England roads, and has been abandoned, and it is more than likely that the New Orleans authorities will have to do the same thing, although at present they are eloquent in praise of the system.

TAUGHT TO BE MODEST.

When Edward was traveling about the country and at college he never was allowed to assume his rank. The close watch which was kept on his movements, however, was not always effective.

A certain landlord in a provincial town, having heard that the prince and his tutor were in the vicinity, prepared an elaborate guest chamber in anticipation of a possible call from royalty, says the Chicago Tribune. In the evening a man accompanied by a smartly dressed youth asked for lodgings and were given the room of honor.

An hour later two men with a quietly dressed boy drove up and sought a room.

"I am sorry," said the landlord, "but my best rooms are filled, and I have only a room for two with a shake-down on the sofa for the young gentleman."

This was taken, but the landlord discovered to his chagrin in the morning that he had given the finest room to Master Jones and lodged the heir apparent to the throne on a shake-down.

The tutor afterward explained that in allowing his charge to experience the ordinary vicissitudes of travel he was acting in accordance with the wishes of the queen and the prince consort.

On another occasion, when riding with his father along a country road, the young prince of Wales neglected to return the salute of a laboring man.

"My son," said the prince consort, "go back at once and acknowledge the poor man's civility."

The prince, rather crestfallen, had to turn his pony's head, follow the wayfarer and make his bow. In this way he was taught that all of his future subjects were entitled to his polite consideration.

DIDN'T NEED THE MONEY.

A special agent was sent to Washington by a New York life insurance company with the hope of getting Senator Clark to take out a policy, says an exchange. The Montana man, whose income from copper properties alone is about \$2,000,000 a month, listened to the agent's strenuous and replied: "I don't need the money, and, besides, I don't think your company would accept me as a risk."

MILK MEN

Are generally too late. Mondamin Meadows Dairy Company are the people who deliver before breakfast the purest of milk, the best of cream.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of

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In Use For Over Thirty Years

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900 DROPS

CASTORIA

A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of

INFANTS & CHILDREN

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. **NOT NARCOTIC.**

Recipe of **DR. J. C. HATCHER**

Pumpkin Seed—
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Licorice—
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Mentha—
Peppermint—
Sage—
Thyme—
Rosemary—
Lavender—
Eucalyptus—
Mint—
Sage—
Thyme—
Rosemary—
Lavender—
Eucalyptus—
Mint—

A Perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and Loss of Sleep.

Facsimile Signature of
Dr. J. C. Hatcher
NEW YORK.

At 6 months old
35 DROPS—35 CENTS

EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

This signature is on every box of the genuine
E. W. Grove
Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets
the remedy that cures a cold in one day.

Mother Burns

Her hand, or the Children fall against the stove in some way every day in the year.

Paracamph

FIRST AID TO THE INJURED.

RELIEVES BURNS instantly; draws out the fire, Cools, Soothes and Heals the Burn without leaving an ugly scar. Keep PARACAMP in your home. You need it every day. Try Paracamph FOR COLDS IN THE HEAD, CATARRH, HAY FEVER, etc.

SOLD ONLY IN 25c 50c and \$1.00 BOTTLES.

AT ALL GOOD DRUGGISTS.

SOLD BY MEYER BROS. & CO. DRUGGISTS.

Rheumatism CURED

After 30 Years' Suffering.

"I had Rheumatism in my right knee for 30 years; sometimes better, sometimes worse, until finally it moved up into my hip and across my back, until I could hardly get about to do anything. The doctor said it was Sciatica, and nothing did me any good until I used Drefs' Gout and Rheumatic Pills. Now I can say I am as nearly without pain as any man of my age in the country. I am nearly 75 years of age and can walk 10 miles in 3 hours without being much fatigued." James Goetz, Dookirk, N. Y.

DREFS' Gout and Rheumatic Pills

have cured and relieved over 75,000 sufferers. Their cost is a trifle, their help sure. They are scientifically prepared and proven by years of success and multitudes of cures of nervous, muscular and articular rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica, lumbago and la grippe. They act directly upon the stomach, liver and kidneys, purify the blood, cleanse the system of uric acid.

FREE SAMPLES May be obtained at the following drug stores: Rankin & Nussbaum, Pollack & Polster, Meyer Bros. & Co., and

CHAS. A. DRETS, Mfg. Chemist, 280 Broadway, Buffalo, N. Y.
Regular Size Box Containing 60 doses, 50c.

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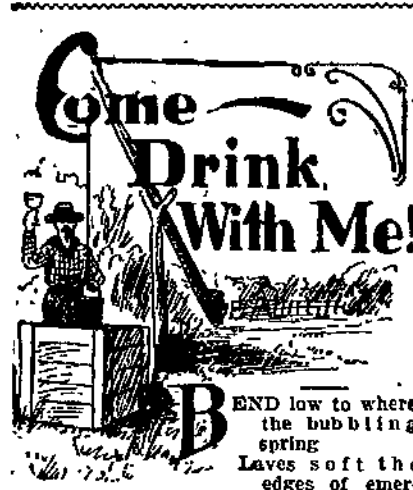
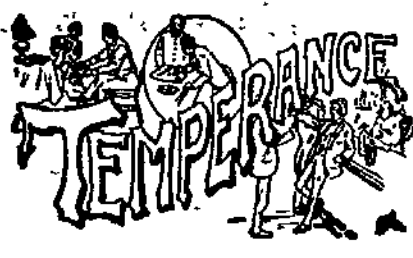
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SHIRT WAIST SALE!

\$2.00 Men's Shirt Waists, \$1.38.
\$1.50 Men's Shirt Waists, \$1.18.
\$1.25 Men's Shirt Waists, 88c.
\$1.00 Men's Shirt Waists, 78c.

F. H. BOHNE & BRO., 824 and 1412 Calhoun St.
HATTERS AND MEN'S FURNISHERS.



END low to where the bubbling spring
Lovers soft the edges of emerald green;
Bend low 'till in the water's sheen
Is God's own image. Drink and fling
The pure, sweet water high in air.
And watch the jewels as they sparkle there.

This Is My Toast:
To him who labors with his hand,
In every clime and every land,
To him whose hands are grim with toil,
Who love God's greatest gift—the soil.
To him who touches earth with his feet,
And his shameless, golden feet;
Who drove the wild beast from his lair
And built a home, complete and fair.
To him who made the forest bend
And shelter, peace and comfort lend.
To him who made the lightning speak,
To him who laid the winding trail,
To him who built the ships that seek
The distant lands with hearty hail.
To all who labor, all who wait,
And who—with God—uplift the state;
Who make the earth with beauty team
Beyond the wildest hope or dream.
Drink deep to them, and to the hour
When they shall rise in mighty power,
And, heart to heart and hand to hand,
Shall stand—the tower of the land—
Proud, unshaken, mighty band.
And other toasts: Let those who still
Drink deep from wine-press, vat and still,
Drink, 'till their blood reveals blind
And blind the soul and kills the mind.
Drink, 'till the deadly, fearful fire
Kill human heart and proud desire.
Drink, 'till the blunted conscience heed
No more the cries of human need.
Till avarice, hate and greed supreme
Shall fill the souls of the broad team.
Unto God's image, proud and fair,
Shall hidden be, 'neath grim despair.
For these I care not. Drink with me,
Drink of the sparkling water free;
Drink deep, to those whose brain and hand
Made beautiful the whole broad land.
—Chas. B. Morrell, in Ram's Horn.

ALCOHOLISM AND CRIME.

How Dr. Heinrich Stern, of New York, Would Deal with the Criminal Alcoholic.

Judges of criminals, prison wardens and the police unanimously concede that at least 70 per cent. of all perpetrated crimes are directly or indirectly attributable to alcoholism. This unusually large percentage applies principally to such offenses as the disregard of the rights of others, and contempt for law and order, and to such crimes as assault, rape, disturbance of domestic peace, manslaughter and robbery, for to all of these the habitual drunkard seems to be particularly prone. Such misdemeanors are frequently committed in a moment of passion, hence entirely unpremeditated, and so soon as the perpetrator regains his normal senses he is seized with remorse. While the sober man, it is true, is also subject to sudden and violent emotions, he is, nevertheless, by exercise of his will power, able to curb and control the impulsive and irrational dictates of his passions. He is well aware of the consequences awaiting him upon the perpetration of a crime, and, weighing them in his mind, will either abandon his project or exert his utmost precaution while executing it. While the sober man's master of his impulses, the drunkard is a slave to his emotions and passions. At the slightest provocation the inebriate may commit an assault or even manslaughter, and if an opportunity offer itself, he may commit moral delinquencies, as rape, etc. But he rarely commits such offenses as are the result of premeditation or design. Of all those convicted of perjury, but 25 per cent. or 27 per cent. are addicted to alcohol, for perjury is based on some subtle motive—either love of money or the endeavor to save another from punishment—in fact, motives originating only in the unclouded mind of the sober. Furthermore, amongst incendiaries we find but 45 per cent. are alcoholics, for arson is premeditated and usually executed with a distinct purpose in view.

Alcohol habitually used affects principally the brain and nervous system, which lose their normal degree of resistance; their vitality and healthy activity are reduced, and a general deterioration of brain and nerve substance is the inevitable result. More remote consequences are general retrogression of intellect, debased standard of morality, and complete or partial loss of will power. We need not descend to the confirmed drunkard to find evidence of general deterioration. Even in the milder form of habitual drunkenness we find similar conditions. The habitual alcoholic shows signs of premature deterioration; his mind is more or less inactive, his general bearing is ungraceful, his sentiments are more vulgar, and his sense of truthfulness is deficient. His standard of morals is lowered, his love of family gradually declines, and an indifference as to the future of his offspring becomes apparent. Furthermore, he develops ruder and brutish affections, becomes irritable, jealous and peevish, and obstinately adheres to his preconceived irrational ideas and notions. The "bonhomie" and congeniality of certain drinkers is virtually but a species of indifference, but one of the protean manifestations of chronic alcoholism.

Of all the pernicious effects of alcoholism, none is so deplorable as the fact that the offspring must suffer for the crimes of its parent. The degeneration of children of drunkards is a

both parents have been habitual alcoholists. The chronic alcoholic affection of the brain is more or less a disease of character. The character of the drunkard is abnormal, his standard of morals is lowered, and he conceives an entirely new moral code, incomprehensible to the sober. The habitual alcoholic, like the morphine habitue, and like certain types of the insane, lives in a world of his own. He has his delusions and hallucinations, and while subject to them he is unable to distinguish between right and wrong. The chronic alcoholic is a psychopath, who ought to be adjudged and treated accordingly. The heavy drinker, bereft of any moral sense, is without any ambition or energy. He is a coward at heart, but under the influence of alcohol he may vacuously commit a daring act, of the consequences of which, however, he has no clear conception. He cannot resist temptation, and in the association with criminals he soon becomes a criminal himself. His will power, self-determination and clear judgment being undermined, he is often a willing tool for their adventures and culpable enterprises. Hence, association with low characters is another cause of the further downfall of drunkards.

If the purpose of punishment is prevention of crime, reformation of criminals and the protection of society, then the prison is the wrong place for the inebriate offender. There the alcoholic is rarely cured of his disease; there he develops a still stronger craving for liquors, and from there, in the great majority of instances, he graduates a full-fledged criminal, a fact of which every police officer of experience, philanthropic institutions and magistrates are well aware.

But in spite of the disastrous condition confronting them, they have not devised any means to successfully cope with it. As the main object of sanitary science and modern medicine is prophylaxis of disease, so prevention of crime should be the endeavor of the sociologist and legislator. Agreed, if we are convinced that the drunkard is prone to commit crime, there is no reason why he should not be confined before he has occasion to do wrong. There ought to be attached to every police court an experienced medical officer, whose duty it would be to inquire into the antecedents pertaining to the physical and mental condition of the accused, and to determine whether he is suffering from the consequences of an alcoholic toxemia. The officer should classify the different types of inebriates at least into two great groups: (a) the occasional offenders, and (b) the confirmed alcoholics. The result of his examination should be taken into due account by the police magistrate, who should sentence both the first offender and the "rounder" to confinement in public reformatories devoted to their detention, and to the rational treatment of drunkards. The two classes would be kept separately in these institutions, or, what would be still better, separate institutions should be provided for the treatment of culprits of each of these groups.

The asylum or institution, which should be managed by a special honorary state board, or by a commissioner, should be established in farming districts, so that the convicted drunkard may engage in agricultural pursuits, which, in the great majority of instances, are best suited to his peculiar mental and bodily conditions. An institution of that character, conducted on a liberal and scientific basis, where moral, dietetic and medicinal treatment go hand-in-hand, where the convict is put to such manual labor as his constitution demands and permits, where rest and recreation are prescribed as the individual case exacts, such an institution will produce far superior results than may be obtained in general penitentiaries and behind prison bars. At least a part of the revenue derived from the liquor tax should be appropriated to defray the expenses of these penal institutions. To what better advantage and purpose could this revenue be devoted than for the amelioration of the spiritual and bodily condition of these individuals, who, by their incessant consumption of alcoholic beverages in public places, are almost the main source of the liquor tax income? The establishment of asylums for the criminal alcoholic would cause the transfer of at least half the inmates from the penitentiaries. A comparatively large sum, therefore, which is annually expended for the maintenance of the latter could then be devoted to the support of these institutions. Furthermore, some penitentiaries, particularly those in rural districts, could be transformed into asylums for the criminal alcoholic, such changes involving little labor or expense. With some good will, and with the assistance of the medical and legal professions, the object in view may be readily called into existence, so much the more so as it is not a question of funds, but only one of system.

The criminal alcoholic who has spent his penal servitude—which should continue until he is cured, or if incurable, indefinitely—in an institution of such a character, leaves it regenerated. With the newly-acquired or regained energy and vigor, the former alcoholic is well equipped to start afresh in life—a healthy man, alive to the interests of home, community and country, and a useful member of that society which to-day condemns him and considers him an outcast.—Heinrich Stern, M. D., in Journal of Inebriety.

What the world needs to-day is men of integrity.—Rev. J. W. Heininger.

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TO CHICAGO AND RETURN via Pennsylvania, leaving Fort Wayne at 4:00 a. m. Returning leave Chicago at 8:00 p. m. 1902-11

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For the Children.

THE TWO LITTLE FISHERS

Jean stood on the beach holding her tin cup, in which she had dipped up a minnow, waiting patiently for Ted. So many times they had tried unsuccessfully for the slippery little fish that she was very anxious to tell her good fortune.

Ted came running toward her. "Hurry up! I've got a minnow!" called Jean.

"Where? How?" excitedly asked Ted, peering into the cup and immediately diving into it with his finger.

"Don't hurt it! We'll put it into a glass dish," said Jean. "Let's carry it to the house!"

"Oh, there's Ben and John!" exclaimed Ted as he came to the beach. Both children took to their heels and rushed to where the men beached the boat.

They were two fishermen coming in with their morning's catch. A lot of the shining, flapping fish lay in the bottom of the boat.

"Hello, beauties!" called Ben as he observed the children.

"Oh, didn't you get a lot?" said Jean. "Good haul," answered Ben. The men began to throw the fish out on the beach, where the children examined them.

"You'll be rich this time, won't you?" asked Ted soberly.

"Rich as mud," laughed Ben. Ted thought a moment, then whispered something to Jean.

"Goody!" cried Jean. The children went close up to Ben. "Won't you sell my fish, too?" asked Jean.

"Your fish! Which one is that, baby?" Jean held out her cup. "I caught it myself," she said proudly.

Ben peered in; then he laughed, and seeing Ted's sober face he took the cup, and, going up to his partner, he gave him a resounding smack upon his back and showed him the cup.

"The babies want us to sell their fish when we sell ours," he said, winking at John.

"Bless the young uns!" cried John. "And what would you do with the money?" he asked the children.

Jean and Ted drew apart and whispered together.

"We'd buy a boat," said they at last. "Like ourn?" asked John.

Ted shook his head. "One we could sail with a string." "We were going to put it in a glass and let it grow," explained Jean.

"Wouldn't we get more money if it was bigger?" "I guess I'd sell it now, baby," answered Ben. "Sompin might happen to it."

"All right. They are hard to catch," Jean replied resignedly.

The men got ready their load of fish. "Come here tomorrow morning and get your money," John said, and the two men went toward town with their burden, chuckling and nudging each other as they looked at the bait dish in which swam Mr. Minnow.

"Let's catch some more and buy a kite," suggested Ted.

"No, a pony," said Jean.

"Bof," said Ted.

"All right," replied Jean; but, although they scooped patiently for a long time, not a minnow rewarded their effort.

At last they sat down by the boat and played in their beloved sand.

"When I grow up," remarked Ted, "I'm going to be a fisherman and get rich."

"They are not rich," answered Jean.

"Why?" asked Ted.

"Well," answered Jean after some pondering, "I s'pose 'cause they don't fish all day."

The next morning when they went to the beach the empty boat of the fishermen greeted their eyes.

"Praps they left our money in the boat," suggested Jean. So they scrambled in to examine.

In the stern of the boat under the seat was a little locker. Ted made his way to it, sitting on the floor, began to pull and jerk at the handle. It flew open, and Ted yelled:

"The boat, Jean, the boat!" Jean scrambled over.

Now, the boat had not been drawn entirely out of the water, and the tide was coming in, so the weight and movements of the two children slipped it into the wave, and almost imperceptibly it floated toward deep water.

Ted tremblingly drew a little sailboat, with white sail all set, out from its hiding place. A long stout twine trailed after it. Both children were speechless for a moment. Ted climbed up on the seat and dropped the boat into the water. Jean clutched the end of the string and climbed after. With its little sail proudly upright the toy went floating out, and slowly after it, as if being towed by the proud little sailor, moved the big, hulking fishing boat.

In a short time Ben and John returned. They had hurried their morning's work to participate in the children's pleasure.

"Where's the boat?" asked Ben just as John exclaimed, "Land of Moses!" which exclamation was followed by his throwing off his coat and riding himself of his shoes.

Ben grasped the situation and turned toward the cottage facing the shore.

"I'll go quiet their folks," he said.

At this same instant the maid, whose duty it was to keep the children in sight from the house, returned to the front from an errand she had made to the kitchen, where she had remained talking longer than she was aware. Her charges were not in sight. She came, running from the porch, and caught sight of the children just as she reached Ben.

"Just for a little swim!" said John. There on a thin bed of cotton lay two good silver watches. Mary Atwood Harding in Philadelphia Times.

"Don't you dare holler!" said Ben in such a menacing tone that she was frightened into quietness. He pointed to John just plunging into the water.

"I'm going myself and tell their mother and to let her know there ain't no danger."

Consequently a little later the mother came quietly out with Ben to watch the rescue.

When John had nearly reached the boat, seeing that the children had not observed him, he determined on having a little fun. Swimming quietly up to the boat, which was now moving seaward, he dived under and pulled the boat gently out of the little hands, and it vanished from their sight.

A cry burst from Ted. "Sumpsin pulled it!"

"A whale, a whale!" cried Jean, and both children burst into tears.

Jean pulled Ted down. "It will pull us in, too," she said.

Then, looking around for the first time, they saw themselves out on the broad water alone.

"Mamma, mamma!" whimpered Ted. "Mamma!" shouted Jean.

Immediately they felt the boat turning and being pushed toward shore.

"The whale is taking us home," said Jean in an awestruck tone.

"Will he give us back our boat?" moaned Ted.

"I'm afraid we've been naughty," sobbed Jean. "We oughtn't to go in the boat nor looked in their closet."

"Oh, there's mamma!" she cried a moment later. Then the boat struck the shingle, and the children jumped out into mamma's arms.

Out of the water behind the boat came John, shaking his big dripping self, but they did not see him. He put the little boat on the sand beside the big one and sat down upon the beach.

The children eagerly told their adventure, and Ted ended disconsolately:

"And now the boat's all losted."

"Was it really our boat, John?" asked Jean, seeing him for the first time.

"Was it like that one?" he grinned, pointing to the little boat.

"Yes, yes," answered Jean, running to the treasure.

"Did you buy the boat with our money?" asked Ted, climbing into the old fellow's lap. "Why, you are all wetted," he cried, jumping away again.

"I pulled your boat out of the water," answered John.

"Did you kill the whale?" queried Jean.

"Never seed any whale," said John; "but look here, missy; don't climb into old John's boat again unless it's made fast."

"I-I'm sorry," said Jean, hanging her head.

"Will you take away the boat 'cause we've been naughty?" asked Ted anxiously.

"No, no; the boat is yours."

"Don't let 'em know anything about it," he said to their mamma when she

would have expressed her gratitude. Slipping on his coat and taking his shoes in his hands, he went toward his boat. Ben followed, and then strong, steady strokes soon took them away.

The mother turned to the maid, who stood with red eyes.

"Oh, mamma!" she said shamefacedly.

"Never mind," answered the mother kindly. "As John would receive no thanks, you shall receive no censure. I am sure you will not let this happen again."

"No, indeed, ma'am."

"Now I am going to leave them with you while I go in town to see their papa."

"You're so kind," said the girl tearfully.

The next morning the children's mother took them to the fishermen's boat after Ben and John had gone out with their load. They bore a package with a bold inscription on it, "From Jean and Ted."

"Why do we give this to them?" asked Jean when they were shown the contents of the package.

"When any one asks your papa to sell stocks for him, he pays him for doing the work. Wouldn't you like to give Ben and John something?"

"Yes, yes!" cried the children, jumping up and down.

The package was deposited in the locker where the sailboat had been found.

When the fishermen reached home that day and had pulled the boat up on the beach, John opened the locker. The package met his gaze.

"Why, what's this, Ben?" he asked.

"Dash my eyes if I know," said Ben.

"From Jean and Ted," read John. The two old salts sat down on the sand and carefully undid the package.

"By the great horn spoon!" exclaimed Ben.

"Just for a little swim!" said John. There on a thin bed of cotton lay two good silver watches. Mary Atwood Harding in Philadelphia Times.

PILGRIM JOE'S LUCK

HE REACHES RED HOT AND MAKES THINGS LIVELY.

After Doing a Very Profitable Business in Tintypes the Pilgrim Accepts a Challenge and Wins a Big Pot of Money.

(Copyright, 1902, by C. B. Lewis.)

O N the outskirts of the thriv'ing and festive town of Red Hot I was met by the mayor on horseback, and as he bid me welcome he added:

"He who hath integrity hath all the world."

"Truth may be crushed to earth occasionally," says I, "but you can't keep her on the grass long."

"Virtue is a beacon fire set on a high hill," says he.

"And the man without guile sleepeth like a babe and fears no evil," says I.

Then he slaps me on the back and calls me an old cuss, and we sought out the nearest place of exhilaration and exhilarated on sarsaparilla. When it became known to the citizens of Red Hot that I was takin' tintypes at 10 cents a (ake, they sat down before me in dozens and scores, and I had a rush of business for three days. Among the last to appear was a woman who was stavin' to forget that her husband

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..Troy Laundry..

Our process is the very latest, up-to-date, and we are always the first to adopt the new devices for improving our methods and grade of finished work. If not a patron already, cry us and be convinced. Both phones, 160. 18 and 20 Pearl street.

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From Ft. Wayne to LEAVE ARRIVE

Valparaiso and Chicago, 3:25 am 5:20 am

Plymouth and Chicago, 3:25 am 5:20 am

Chicago, 4:45 am 5:20 pm

New York and Wash'n., 3:30 am 3:20 am

Knoxville and Pittsburg, 3:30 am 3:20 am

Crestline and Chicago, 3:30 am 3:20 am

Canton and Pittsburg, 3:30 am 3:20 am

Valparaiso and Chicago, 3:30 am 3:20 am

Crestline and Chicago, 3:30 am 3:20 am

Plymouth and Chicago, 3:30 am 3:20 am

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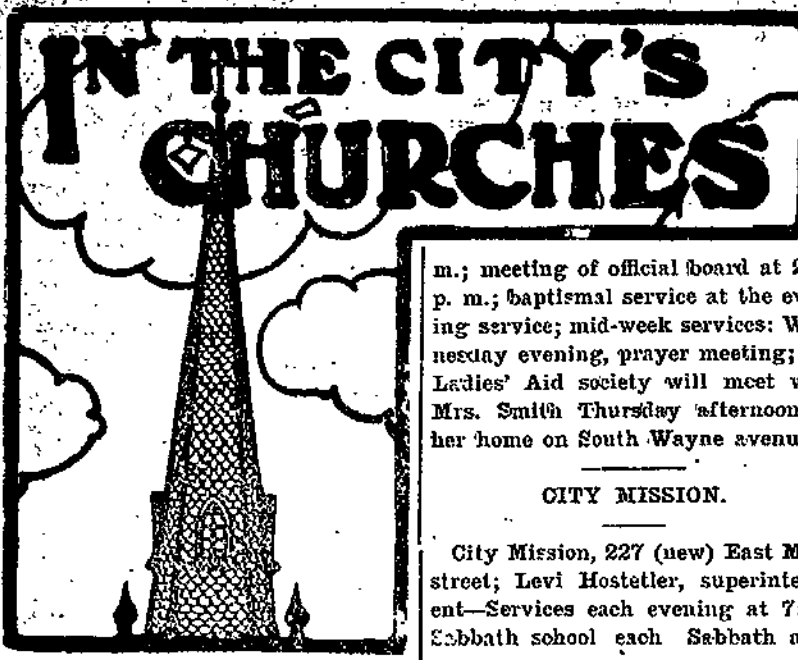
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GERMAN BAPTIST.

German Baptist (Dunkard), corner of Smith and Greene streets, Rev. L. H. Eby, pastor—Morning service at 10:45; subject, "The Tabernacle and Its Services Typical of the Church of Christ;" evening service at 8 o'clock; subject, "The Transfiguration;" Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; prayer meeting Thursday evening at 8 o'clock.

UNITED BRETHREN.

Calvary church, corner East Lewis and Harner streets, J. W. Lake, pastor—Sunday services: Sunday school, 9:30 a. m., Allen A. Bowser, superintendent; the Busy Bees will meet at 2:00 p. m., Mrs. Opatz, superintendent; the Y. P. C. U. will meet at 8:45 p. m.; subject, "The Call to Separation;" Mrs. F. H. Gaylord, leader; preaching services, 10:30 a. m. and 7:45 p. m.; mid-week services: The official board will meet Monday night at 7:45; prayer meeting service Wednesday night at 7:45; C. L. Fulmer, leader.

PRESBYTERIAN.

First church, corner Washington and Clinton streets, Rev. D. W. Moffat, D. D., pastor—Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., Charles Worden, superintendent; no preaching services until September; Christian Endeavor at 8:30; prayer meeting Wednesday evening; Thursday evening, meeting of the Young Men's society.

Westminster church, West Berry street, between Webster and Ewing streets, J. Budman Fleming, pastor—Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., Dr. H. G. Patton, superintendent; no preaching services Sunday; Junior Endeavor at 6:30; prayer meeting on Wednesday evening.

Third church, corner of Harrison and Taber streets, Rev. J. A. P. McGaw, pastor—Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., O. B. Fitch, superintendent; morning service at 10:45; subject, "Christ's Teaching on the Subject of Prayer;" Luke 11:1-13; this will be the pastor's last sermon before his vacation; Christian Endeavor at 7; prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7:45.

Bethany church, corner Boone and Fry streets, Rev. J. C. Breckinridge, pastor—Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., John M. Jackson, superintendent; morning service at 10:30; Christian Endeavor at 6:30; evening service at 7:30; prayer meeting Wednesday evening.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

First church—Services at 10:30 a. m. in Flick's hall, West Berry street; subject, "Spirit;" golden text: "Teach me to do thy will; for thou art my God; thy spirit is good; lead me into the land of uprightness;" Psalm 143:10; responsive readings—Galatians, 5:1, 16-26; testimonial meeting every Wednesday evening.

Second church—Services at 10:30 a. m. Sunday in Jewish temple, No. 96 Harrison street; subject, "Spirit;" golden text: "Teach me to do thy will; for thou art my God; thy spirit is good; lead me into the land of uprightness;" Psalm 143:10; responsive readings—Galatians, 5:1, 16-26; testimonial meeting every Wednesday evening; reading rooms open daily except Sunday from 2 to 5 p. m. at 24 East Washington street.

UNION MISSION.

Union Mission, No. 170 West Main street—There will be special services at the mission every evening at 7:30 o'clock.

CHURCH OF CHRIST.

West Jefferson street church, corner Griffith, Edgar William Allen pastor—10:30 a. m., sermon, "Where Man Meets God;" no preaching at night; Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; Christian Endeavor meeting at 7 p. m.; on Sunday night the pastor will preach at Abbot Center.

West Creighton avenue church, corner Miner street, Zach A. Harris, minister—Lord's day services: Bible school, 9:15 a. m.; preaching, 10:30 a. m. and 7:45 p. m.; Endeavor, 8:30 p. m.; topic, "The Call to Separation;" 2 Cor. 6:14-18; leader, Miss Pearl Knowlton; Junior C. E., 3 p. m.

m.; meeting of official board at 2:30 p. m.; baptismal service at the evening service; mid-week services: Wednesday evening, prayer meeting; the Ladies' Aid society will meet with Mrs. Smith Thursday afternoon at her home on South Wayne avenue.

CITY MISSION.

City Mission, 227 (new) East Main street; Levi Hostetter, superintendent—Services each evening at 7:30; Sabbath school each Sabbath at 3 p. m.

NON-SECTARIAN BIBLE CLASS.

Those interested in the Watch Tower Bible and Tract society publications meet for Bible study every Sunday at 3 p. m. at 1215 Lafayette street.

REFORMED.

Salem church, next to postoffice—Sunday school at 9:30; morning services at 10:30. The Ladies' society will hold their monthly social in church parlors in rear of church next Thursday afternoon. P. Ruhl, pastor.

St. Johns church, corner Washington boulevard and Webster street; John H. Bosch, pastor—Sunday school at 9 a. m.; 10:15 a. m., morning services and preaching, subject, "The Call of Elisha;" 3 p. m., meeting of Ladies' society; Wednesday evening, discussion and explanation of Sunday school lesson; Thursday afternoon, social gathering of members and friends of Ladies' society.

CONGREGATIONAL.

Plymouth church, Harrison and Jefferson streets; Rev. J. Webster Bailey, pastor—Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; B. Paul Mossman, superintendent. Preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m., by Rev. Cyrus Stockwell, of Angola. Union Christian Endeavor meeting at Grace Reformed church. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening.

South church, corner DeWald and Hoagland; D. T. Williams, pastor—Bible school, 9:30 a. m.; Dr. A. E. VanBuskirk, superintendent. Preaching services at 10:45 a. m. and 8 p. m.; subjects of discourses, morning, "Spiritual Nutrition"—John, 6:27; evening, "The Best Riches"—Prov., 16:16. C. E. Junior, 3 p. m.; Miss K. M. Williams, supervisor; Senior, 7 p. m., topic, "The Call to Separation;" leader, Miss Alice Sinclair. Mid-week prayer service Wednesday evening, 8 o'clock; theme, "The Cost of Christian Living"—Matt., 16:24-26.

EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION.

Bothel Evangelical church, corner DeWald and Clinton streets—Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; William Kertz, superintendent. English preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. Young people's alliance at 6:45 p. m.; subject, "The Call to Separation;" H. M. Miller, leader. Mid-week services: Y. P. A. business meeting and the election of delegates to the annual convention Tuesday evening at 7:45 p. m. Union prayer meeting and church business meeting Thursday evening at 7:45. J. H. Evans, pastor.

EPISCOPALIAN.

Trinity church, corner of Fulton and Berry streets; A. W. Seabrook, pastor—Sunday services: Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., S. D. Hanna, superintendent; morning service at 10:45 o'clock, conducted by Rev. Thomas, of Circleville, Ohio. No evening service. South Wayne mission at 8 p. m.

Y. W. C. A.

The subject for the Sunday afternoon devotional meeting at the Young Woman's Christian association will be "Prayer." Miss Bertha Williamson, assisted by Misses Blanch Smith and Mabel Bauserman, will have charge of the service. The hour is 4 o'clock. Young women are requested to bring their Bibles.

M. E. CIRCUIT SERVICES.

Taylor—Sabbath school at 9:30 a. m.; Mrs. Jennie Black, superintendent. No preaching. St. Joe—Sabbath school at 9:45; Mr. Emma Ashley, superintendent. Class meeting following Sabbath school; Mrs. Parker, leader. Oak Grove—Sabbath school at 2 p. m.; O. D. Eward, superintendent. Preaching at 3 o'clock by the pastor. Friendship—Sabbath school at 9:30 a. m.; William Roberts, superintendent. Preaching at 10:30 by the pastor. These services will be held in the church and are the final services since the church has been renovated. Epworth league meeting at 8 p. m.

Blanche Metz, president.

The second quarterly meeting will be held Aug. 8 and 9. The presiding elder, Rev. W. H. Daniel, will preach at St. Joe on Friday evening, Aug. 8, at 8 o'clock. After the sermon the sacrament of the Lord's supper will be celebrated. There will also be a baptismal service. Parents having children to be baptized will please notify the pastor.

The quarterly conference will be held Saturday morning at 10 o'clock in the Berry street church. Lewis Rehl, pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

Berry street church, corner of Harrison street; Rev. J. K. Walt, pastor.—Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; Mrs. Hidenour, superintendent. Morning sermon at 10:30, by Dr. C. B. Stearns; Epworth league, 6:45; evening service at 7:45, preaching by Rev. Louis Rehl. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening. Church social Tuesday evening at the home of Mrs. Bagby on Clinton street.

Wayne street church, corner Broadway. Asher S. Preston, pastor. Preaching at 10:30, subject, "The Mirage Shall Become a Pool." No evening service. Sunday school at 9:30, Dr. M. A. Mason, superintendent; class at 12 m.; Junior league at 3 p. m.; League devotional service at 7 p. m., led by Mrs. James Turner. Topic, "The Call to Separation." Woman's Bible meeting Tuesday at 3 p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening.

Simpson M. E. church, Dawson and Harrison streets. Jay C. Dorwin, pastor. Sunday services as follows: 9:30, Sunday school, Edith Zook, superintendent; 10:30, sermon by the pastor; 11:45, class meeting, James Southern, leader; 7:00, Epworth league, Florence Franz, leader; 8:00, sermon by the pastor. Monday at 8:00, meeting of the official board; Wednesday at 8:00, general prayer meeting.

Trinity church, corner of Fourth and Cass streets; Charles E. White, pastor—Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; Frank A. McMaken, superintendent; our monthly missionary collection will be taken. The pastor will preach at 10:30 a. m. and 8 p. m. The classes will meet at 11:45 a. m. Epworth devotional hour at 7 p. m. Our mid-week prayer meeting will be held on Wednesday evening.

St. Paul's church, Walton avenue. B. Sawyer, pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., C. B. Waterson, superintendent; preaching at 10:30; class meeting at 12 m.; Junior Epworth league at 2:30 p. m., Miss Jennie Patterson, leader; Epworth league at 6:30 p. m., C. A. Byrt, president; preaching at 7:30; official meeting Monday evening at 7:30; prayer meeting Thursday evening at 7:30. At the evening service C. B. Waterson will sing a solo. Epworth league business meeting Tuesday evening, conducted by the president.

AFRICAN METHODIST.

African M. E. church, corner of Wayne and Francis streets. Rev. Alexander Smith, pastor—Preaching at 10:45 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. by Rt. Rev. A. Grant, D. D., bishop of the fourth Episcopal district. Sunday school at 3 p. m. and Christian Endeavor at 6:30 p. m. Prayer meeting Tuesday and Thursday evenings.

ENGLISH LUTHERAN.

Trinity church, corner Wayne and Clinton streets, Rev. S. Wagnhals, pastor—Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; morning service at 10:45; Luther league at 7:15; no evening service; teachers' meeting Friday evening.

English Lutheran church of the Redeemer, Washington and Fulton streets, C. F. W. Meyer, pastor. Sunday school, 9 a. m., W. Sander, superintendent; preaching only in the morning at 10:30 o'clock. Subject, "God's Visitations."

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, Rt. Rev. Herman J. Alerding, D. D., bishop; Rev. F. E. Roche, rector; Rev. J. H. Dathe, chancellor; Rev. James Fitzpatrick, assistant.

Masses at 6, 8, 8:30 (children's services) and 10:00 a. m.; Sunday school at 2 p. m.; vespers at 3 p. m. The following meetings are held every Sunday in rotation during the month, commencing at 4 o'clock: First Sunday, Married Men's Sodality and Young Men's Sodality; second Sunday, Rosary Sodality; third Sunday, Young Ladies' Sodality; fourth Sunday, Boys' Sodality and Young Girls' Sodality. The Catholic Knights of America, branch 103, meets the first and third Sundays of each month. The Sacred Heart league has special devotions on the first Friday of each month at 7:30 p. m.

St. Patrick's, corner of DeWald and Harrison streets, Rev. Joseph F. Delaney, pastor; Rev. Thomas Munro, assistant—The services at the church are as follows: Mass, at 7:45 a. m.; children's mass at 9 a. m.; high mass at 10:30 a. m.; catechism at 2:15 p. m.; vespers at 3 p. m.; masses at 6:30 and 8 a. m. during week days.

Following is a list of the various societies of the church and their meetings: Married Men's and Young Men's sodalities, first Sunday in the month; Rosary society, second Sunday; Young Ladies' sodality, third Sunday; also the first three Sundays of the month for the office of the Blessed Virgin; Boys' and Girls' sodalities, fourth Sunday at 2:30 p. m.; all other meetings at 4 o'clock, immediately after vespers; each society takes communion on Sunday of meeting; St. Vincent de Paul society meets the fourth Sunday of the month; Ladies' Catholic Benevolent association meets first and fourth Thursdays; St. Joseph Benevolent society meets third Sunday of the month. Sacred Heart devotions on the first Friday of the month at 7:30 p. m.

St. Mary's (German), corner of Lafayette and Jefferson streets, Rev. John H. Oechtering, pastor; assistant, Rev. Gustave Hottenroth—Sunday services, 8 and 10 a. m. and 2:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2 p. m.

Church of the Precious Blood, corner of Barthold and Fourth streets, Rev. Francis Nigsch, pastor—Morning mass at 7:45; high mass, with sermon, at 10 a. m., and vespers at 3 p. m.

St. Paul's (German), corner West Washington and Griffith streets, Rev. F. J. H. Kroll, pastor—Services, 10 a. m. and 2 p. m.

St. Peter's (German), corner East DeWald and Warsaw streets, Rev. Ferdinand Koerdt, pastor—Sunday services, 7:45 and 9:45 a. m. and 2:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2 p. m.

St. Joseph's chapel, in connection with St. Joseph's hospital, Rev. Father Thomas Eisenring, C. P. P. S.; Sunday services, 7:45 a. m.; vespers, 3:30 p. m.; weekly services, 7:45 a. m.

GERMAN LUTHERAN.

Emanuel Lutheran, West Jefferson street, Rev. O. Gross, pastor—Sunday services, 10:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

St. John's Lutheran church, corner Washington boulevard and Van Buren street, Rev. H. P. Dannecker, pastor—Services (German), 10:00 a. m.; services (German), for children, 2 p. m.; services (English), 7:30 p. m.

Trinity, corner of Huffman and Oakland streets, Rev. Paul Stoepelwerth, pastor—Sunday services, 10 a. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

German Lutheran Zion's church, Creighton avenue and Hanna street, Rev. H. Chr. Luehr, pastor—Services, 10:00 a. m. and 2 p. m. Sundays.

Grace Lutheran church, corner of Gay and Pontiac streets—Sunday evening at 7:30 o'clock English services are held the first Sunday night in each month; services, 10 a. m.; services for children at 2:30 p. m.; mission service third Sunday night; young people's meeting second and fourth Sunday nights.

Evangelical Lutheran Concordia congregation, southwest corner of Fletcher and Alliger streets—Sunday services: Preaching at 10 a. m. and Sunday school at 2:30 p. m. Rev. August Lange, pastor.

St. Paul's on Barr street, Rev. Jacob Miller, pastor—Services, 10 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

Emmanuel Lutheran, Broadway and Crampton avenue, Rev. Philip Weibsgans, jr., pastor—Sunday services, 10:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.



A "VACATION MESSAGE."

Some of our churches and societies close during the next few months, "others do so automatically—that's they close themselves," however, let us be careful and keep our interest in the kingdom—sweet, active and enthusiastic. I, for one, mean to make my "vacation" season count more for my Master than it ever has. Will you? We can if we face it by a determination that no amusement, book, companion, or environment shall cast a blight over our hours of recreation. We need not be idle because we are resting. No, let us cast our lot in with God's people wherever we may be—whether it be in town, country or city; whether it be in mountains or by the sea. If our local society struggles through, with fewer members, let it not be because we failed to lift when we could. Then let us have a part in all special meetings that are planned in this

AN UP-TO-DATE GOAT.



"Sure," observed Mr. O'Tunder, "'tis an up-to-date goat you do be havin', Mrs. Clancy." "He is that," answered Mrs. Clancy. "Me bye Jerry's a caddy at th' golf links beyant, but th' goat won't ate anny more o' thim golf balls Jerry's been bringin' ho-ome to 'im. Indade, no. He will ate nawthin' but these pingpong balls that Molly fetched f'm th' big house where she's in service."

in the cities or in conferences in the country. In other words, let's show our colors. Let us enter our vacation hours with joy and prayerfully keep an open mind and heart, that when the autumn days come with opportunity for service, we will be better equipped because of our summer.

Yours for a summer that shall count more for Christ next winter. John Willis Baer.

Topic for Aug. 3, "The Call to Separation." 2 Cor., 6:14-18; 1 John 2:15-17.

BEING IN TOUCH.

"Come out from among them and be ye separate, touch not the unclean thing," is the Apostle Paul's injunction. The emphatic word in this sentence is "touch." It is not necessary that we should be grossly sinful, but only that we should be neglectful in some things to lose both the peace of God and the power of God.

When I was a boy and studied philosophy I remember that I was told that you could not fill a man with electricity so long as he stood upon the ground, but if he would take his position upon a stool with glass legs, glass being a non-conductor of electricity, he would be filled instantly, but if while standing upon this stool he should reach out and touch a tree with one finger of his hand, power would leave him immediately. It is the inconsistent thing in our life of yesterday that has robbed us of power. We have simply been in touch with the world. God means that His people shall be separated people, but there are two thoughts to separation. It is first separation from sin and second separation unto Christ. If we simply give up our taking, then we are of all men most miserable, but if we take Him in His fullness we shall be filled with peace and overflowing with joy.

Rev. J. Wilbur Chapman.

UNION MEETINGS.

Union meetings will be held tomorrow according to the following schedule:

Plymouth Congregational and First Presbyterian at Grace Reformed church.

Westminster Presbyterian and South Congregational at Third Presbyterian.

Creighton avenue Christian and West Jefferson Christian at Creighton avenue church.

Other societies will meet by themselves.

LOCAL.

The Y. P. C. U., of Calvary U. B. church, will give an ice cream social on the evening of Aug. 8 on the lawn in the rear of the church.

Rev. Medbury, president of the State union, passed through the city Thursday and talked a few minutes with a few of the local union Endeavorers.

DECLARES HIS WIFE A MAN

FRED WESTFALL'S REPLY TO CHARGE OF DESERTION.

Man Arrested at Elkhart Makes Startling Announcement Concerning His Garrett Bride.

Elkhart, Ind., Aug. 2.—Fred Westfall, who was arrested Thursday morning on a warrant charging him with having deserted his wife, made the startling announcement to Judge Blake and Sergeant Whiteman that his wife is a man, and that being the case, does not make a fitting life partner for him.

Westfall was married on July 5 and went to work as a farm hand for Miles Blake, living on the Mishawaka road. He alleges that he discovered at once that his wife was what to the best of his belief he considered to be a man, but that he lived with her for two weeks. He then quit the employment of Mr. Blake and told the person he had married: "he was going to Syracuse to work." He told him or her to meet him there, but neglected to give any money with which to travel. The result was that she was deserted.

Westfall denied that he intended to desert his wife, even after he discovered that she was a man. Sergeant Whiteman saw him walking on Main street shortly before noon and arrested him. He was arraigned and pleaded not guilty this afternoon. His bond was fixed at \$50 pending the arrival of his wife. Mrs. Westfall's maiden name was Agnes Frederick and she is the daughter of a well-to-do merchant of Garrett, who, however, has separated, it is said, from Mrs. Westfall's mother. He supported both of them, however, until Mrs. Westfall's marriage.



Never Know When

The sudden twitches of pain, the twinges, the aches of kidney ills will strike you. If your kidneys are sick kidney backache in its many forms may overtake you at your work or at your home, but it's sure to come, and calls for prompt action.

Doan's Kidney Pills

Will not only relieve, but cure you, because they reach the cause, cure every kidney ill from backache to diabetes and all disorders of the kidneys and bladder. Plenty of Fort Wayne indorsements to prove this claim. Here's another case:

Mr. A. Elbett, of 62 Summit street, who conducts a repair shop at the above address, says: "I had kidney complaint for several years and on one occasion was laid up for eight weeks. My doctor thought I had Bright's disease, but none of the medicine I took did me much good. I had about lost all hope of ever getting well when I happened to read about Doan's Kidney Pills, and though I did not have much faith in their doing me good, yet I was willing to give anything a trial that had helped others, so I went to Meyer Bros. & Co.'s drug store and got a box. As soon as I began using them the pains in my back started to grow less, the kidney secretions began to clear and take on a natural color, instead of being brickish red. By the time I had taken three-fourths of the box I was cured."

All druggists, 50 cts. a box.—Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

...A Big Bicycle Cut...

We have on hand 100 first class Bicycles that we are going to clear out so as to make room for our Fall stock.

The only way we can do this quick is to cut the price on every wheel.

\$50 Wheels go at \$35.
\$40 Wheels go at \$25.
\$30 Wheels go at \$20.

And all sundries will be closed out at correspondingly low prices. Now is the time to buy your wheel or your Bicycle sundries.

Sale will last 30 days.

Come early and make your choice. All wheels guaranteed. Easy payments to all who want this accommodation.

Koehlinger & Baur,

131 East Columbia Street.

ped to care for Mrs. Westfall until a few days ago, when she went to her parents at Garrett.

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NIAGARA FALLS--The Wabash Special will leave Fort Wayne at 7:00 p. m. on August 6th, and reach Niagara Falls next morning at 6:45. Round trip tickets only \$6.50, good twelve days. Phones No. 6. 287

WINDBURN smart, besides tan isn't pretty. Have a fair face, satin skin using Satin-Skin Cream and Satin-Skin Powder. Edo. Harode's.

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or monthly payments

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our business. ALL our
strictly PRIVATE and
TIAL.

MISTAKE—but call on
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as we will surely save

TO BORROW FROM US.
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ie office. We have plenty
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or the information.

ORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
ade, upstairs; Home phone
ace open Saturday evenings



to meet requirement.
roducts of the City Mills
front rank of foodstuffs.
of "Hungarian Process"
Dollar Patent" are well
give universal satisfac-
flours are made from
ected wheat and by up-
ods of roller mill grind-
our grocer for "Hun-
Silver Dollar." Take no
as good," but insist upon

sselt & Sons.

TEN SKIRTS.

every description are in
By French tailors they
nto fairly long skirts,
apped, and these are worn
skirted Russian blouses,
waists, or Elton blouses,
ace collars attached. Pale
nk or cherry-red are the
popular for the short
beneath these garments.
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are relieved with ecru
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ng exceedingly smart.
the gowns prepared for
car are in black and
or French muslin. An
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d a graduated flounce of
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e in great vogue where
is requisite.
nty frocks for young
de this season with sur-
tucked on the shoulders,
t under the chin to re-
vest in V outline. Be-
the fronts lap, to im-
a slight blouse effect
at the belt.

IDOLIZED LEADER

MITCHELL HAS AFFECTIONS OF THE MINERS.

ADDRESSES IMMENSE THROG

SEVEN THOUSAND HATS DOFFED TO THE PRESIDENT.

SAYS STRIKE WILL BE WON

RIOTERS WORST ENEMIES OF THE STRIKERS.

Seranton, Pa., Aug. 2.—The first of the strikers' meetings planned to take place at the various strike centers was held yesterday afternoon in the Round woods. There were 7,000 strikers present from all part of the city and the adjoining towns, some locals having marched four miles to the meeting, headed by a band or drum corps and carrying flags and banners. National President John Mitchell, District President T. D. Nichols, District Vice President Adam R. Ryscavage, District Secretary John T. Dempsey, Organizer Mortini Memolo and Sud-District President T. Phillips delivered addresses. Vice President Ryscavage spoke in Polish and Organizer Memolo in Italian.

The crowd enthusiastically cheered all the speakers and fairly went wild over Mitchell. When he was introduced to speak some one shouted "Hats off!" and although the sun's rays beamed down so intensely that many were carried from the crowd exhausted, every man in the vast assemblage bared his head and remained uncovered until his speech was concluded. Then the crowd surged about the platform and shook his hands until he himself was almost exhausted.

MITCHELL'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Mitchell's speech was brief and dealt only with the live issues of the fight. He said in part: "It has been said by some who are not your friends that the miners of the Seranton region are getting tired of the strike and are about to return to work. I come to find out if this is so. I want to know if you are going to return to work, dishonoring your organization and dishonoring yourselves."

Here the speaker was interrupted with cries of "Never, never," "No," "Don't you believe it," and the like. "If the strike is lost," continued Mr. Mitchell, "may God Almighty help the men, women and children who depend for their subsistence on the mining of anthracite coal. If the strike is lost you will pay the cost of the strike. I want to say that the anthracite miners went on strike themselves. They voted for the strike. It was not the officers of the United Mine Workers' union who called the strike. It will never end until you vote it ended. "I want to appeal to men with means to refrain from applying for relief. Let the fund be used by those who are in absolute need of help. Be patient with your committees. Put your shoulder to the wheel and do your share of the work. Don't depend altogether upon your officers to win the fight. If we are to win we must all help. The one among you who violates the law is the worst enemy you have. No one is more pleased than the operators in New York to hear of disorder in the coal regions. I want our men to exercise their rights that inure to them under the laws, but I want that no man shall transgress the laws."

SAYS STRIKE WILL BE WON.

"The strike will be won. (Loud and prolonged cheers.) I have no more doubt about it than I have that I am standing here and addressing you. The operators are trying to make it appear that the strike is beginning to break up. There is a saying that those who come from afar can lie with impunity. At Shamokin the operators tell the strikers that the men at Wilkesbarre are returning to work. At Wilkesbarre they tell them the men at Shamokin are returning, and at other places they tell them the men at Seranton are weakening. I fail to see any signs of weakening here. (Laughter and applause.)

"This is possibly the last time I will talk to you, and I want you to listen to me. I want to impress on you the importance of winning this strike. If you win, as you surely will win, there will be no more strikes; there will be a basis of adjustment arrived at which will prevent strikes. If you lose the strike the operators will make you pay for their strike losses by reducing your wages. And if you lose the strike you lose your organization. I trust and hope and constantly pray you will stand as you did in 1900." (Cheers and cries of "We will.")

HISTORIC INCIDENT.

"Twenty-five years ago yesterday, Aug. 1, 1877, 10,000 striking miners, who had been out for six months,

met at this same Round woods, in almost the identical spot where yesterday's meeting was held, and with uplifted hands avowed that they would not return to work until their demands were granted. That afternoon occurred the memorable riot in Lackawanna avenue, when a company of hastily formed vigilants killed two men, fired upon a procession made up of strikers from this and another mass meeting, who were bent upon burning breakers, and who had nearly killed Mayor McKune when he tried to halt them. A week later the miners went back to work without gaining any concessions and with their union disrupted. As a precaution against a possible disorder a big squad of police was kept in reserve at headquarters and twenty patrolmen were stationed in the neighborhood of the Oxford colliery, which has resumed operations, and which was almost within sight of the mass meeting.

STILL A MYSTERY.

Laporte, Ind., Aug. 2.—Sheriff Small today discovered additional evidence to show that Mrs. William Tolton, of Westville, who is mysteriously missing, as the result of which her husband is held on a charge of murder, had been seen going toward the Wabash station Monday morning in time to catch the 5 o'clock train. The conductor's report shows that two Westville-Chicago tickets were honored on that train. Harold and Roe Hill, who went to Chicago to visit the hospitals, returned yesterday, having been unsuccessful in their efforts to locate the missing woman.

The officers are not now working on the theory that Tolton murdered his wife, but that he sent her away, hoping she would never return. It is believed that Tolton knows more than he has told and that he can clear up the mystery if he is so disposed. Efforts to force a confession from him will be made. His latest story is that his wife has gone to her uncle, John Poldsdorfer, in Miller City, Ohio, but a telegram last night from him is to the effect that he has not heard of his niece in three years.

E. W. GROVE.

This name must appear on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets, the celebrated Cold and Grip Cure. 15 cents.

Miss Dresser, of Kansas City, Mo., is visiting her sister, Mrs. H. B. Wolsey.

Which shall it be—headaches or glasses? We can stop the headaches by fitting the glasses. Dallas F. Green, Expert Optician.

JUDGES BLOCK A TURF JOB

DRIVER STUARD FINED AND SUSPENDED.

Elderone Also Ruled Off the Track for a Year—Effort Made to Play for Books.

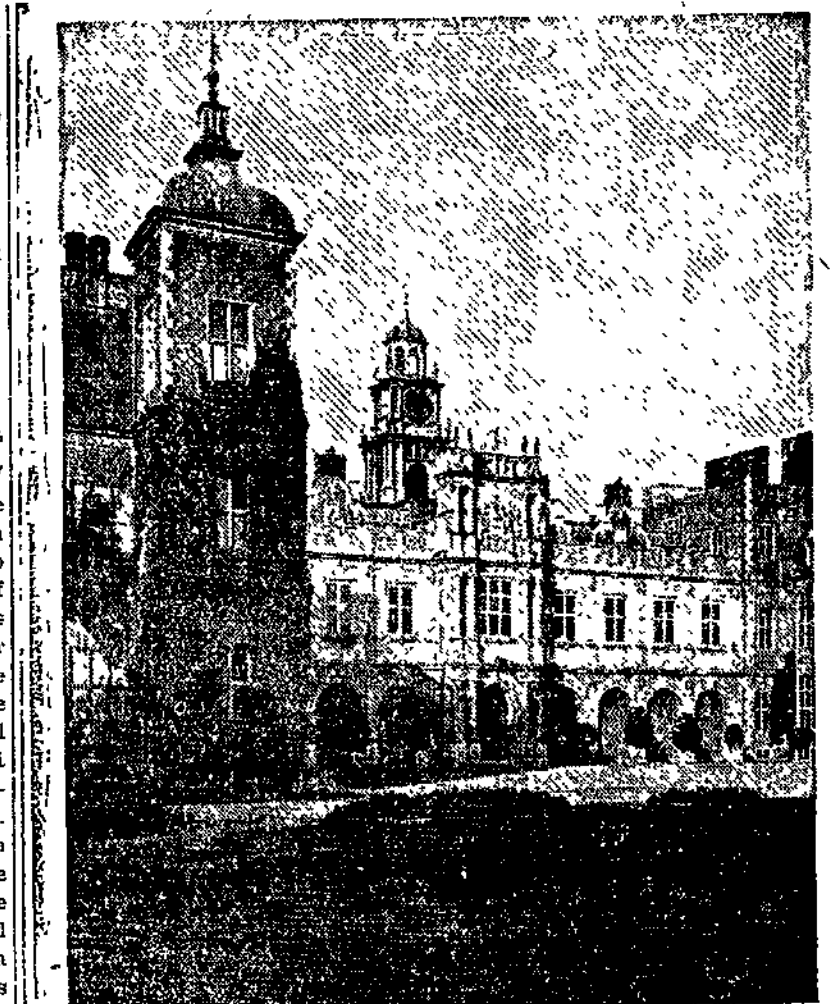
Columbus, O., Aug. 2.—The judges at the Grand Circuit races yesterday unseathed a job in the \$5,000 stake for 2.20 paces and by prompt action saved the innocent speculators who had backed the field a large sum of money. Severe punishment was meted out to the guilty party, Driver Tom Stuard and the horse Elderone being suspended for one year. The 2.20 pace was the feature of a good card. There were six starters, but Greenline and Elderone were conceded to have the race between them. Greenline won the first heat with ease in 2:09½, slow time over the track, which was lightning fast. The second heat was a race in itself and was won by Elderone, which paced a beautiful mile in 2:05¼, cutting his record by four seconds. The original betting had been Greenline \$100 and the field \$30. Elderone's showing in the second heat produced the desired effect on the odds, which now switched to \$30 on Greenline and \$50 on the field. The third heat went to Greenline in 2:10¼, Stuard making no effort with Elderone. When the horses came out for the fourth heat the judges ordered Stuard out of the sulky and put Valentine, a local trainer and driver, up behind Elderone. Elderone took the fourth heat in 2:06¼, outpacing Greenline in the stretch. In the fifth heat Elderone went to a break in the first turn and could not be set to pacing again. He finished behind the flag with a broken hoppel, which investigation showed had been out nearly through before the heat started. The judges declared all bets off, placed Elderone fourth, instead of distanced, in the 1st heat, suspended Stuard and the horse Elderone for one year, and fined Hudson \$100 for not trying to win the last heat with Tetimen. Valentine was awarded \$200 for driving Elderone, the amount to be taken from the horse's share of the purse. Elderone is the pacer which finished second to Direct Hal in the Chamber of Commerce at Detroit and again at Cleveland. He had won of speed yesterday and should have beaten Greenline.

The 2:10 trot went to Wabun after seven hard heats. The gray

gelding was favorite at \$100 to \$70. Bad breaks put him out of the first two heats, but he stayed long enough to land first money.

SUMMARIES:

2:10 trot; purse, \$1,500.
Wabun, g g, by Pilot Medium, dam Althea (Saunders). 3 5 1 2 4 1 1
Charlie Mc, blk g (Raybould). 2 2 3 1 1 2 2
Dorothy Redmond, blk m (Wills). 4 1 2 5 3 3 3
Dr. Spellman, b g (Edwin). 1 4 5 3 2 4 4
Ruth M., b m (Miller). 5 3 4 4 dr
Time—2:13¼, 2:10¼, 2:10¼, 2:10¼, 2:13¼, 2:14, 2:15¼.
2:20 pace; purse, \$5,000.
Greenline, b g by Outline, dam by Greenback



HATFIELD HOUSE, THE HISTORIC OLD PALACE TO WHICH LORD SALISBURY HAS RETIRED.

When Lord Salisbury recently threw down the reins of government and retired from public life, he went to one of the lordliest homes in all England. Hatfield House, which has been for centuries the home of the Cecils, is quite worthy of the name palace, which it bore in the days of Elizabeth and Mary. It is situated in the middle of a great estate in the county of Hertford, about twenty miles from London.

(Saunders) 1 2 1 2 1
Elderone, b g (Stuard and Valentine) 3 1 2 1 4
Tetimen, b h (Hudson). 6 3 4 3 2
Cherry Lass, br m (Starr). 4 4 3 4 3
Bewate, b h (O'Brien). 3 dis
Allie H., ch m (Frais). 5 dis
Time—2:09½, 2:05¼, 2:10¼, 2:00¼, 2:16.
2:14 trot; purse, \$1,200 (two heats in three).
Klondike, g g, by Judge Hines, dam by Bradley (Garriety). 1 1
A. J. D., b g (Walker). 2 3
Bernardo, blk m (French). 5 2
Wynema, ch m (Kenney). 3 0
Summer Morn, b m (Thomas). 4 3
Earline S., b m (Garrison). 6 4
Prince Selma, b h (McHenry). dis
Maiborn, b m (Pintz). dis
Pegasus, br h (Ketcham). dis
Time—2:13¼, 2:12¼.
2:21 trot; purse, \$1,200; two in three heats.
Chase, b g, by Keeler, dam by Axel (Hudson). 1 1
William Tell, b g (Wilson). 2 2
Oneonta, s m (Olney). 3 3

Jim Fenlon, b g (Patterson)... 4 4
The Moneymaker, b h (Wallace). 6 5
Maud Carlisle, b m (Murphy)... 5 7
Regretful, b m (Curl)... 7 6
Time—2:14¼, 2:13.

RELICS OF FAMOUS CHIEFS

INDIAN SOUVENIRS OWNED NEAR HUNTINGTON.

Daughter of Chief LaFontaine Preserves Many Mementoes of Historic Ancestors.

An interesting collection of Indian relics, property once owned by some of the famous chiefs who were prominent in the earlier days about Fort Wayne, has been found near Huntington by L. P. Stapleford, who is active in the interest of the Allen County Pioneers' association, and Mr. Stapleford suggests that the county should arrange to purchase the old trophies, or at least provide for their exhibition in the court house on the occasion of the dedication.

These mementoes were owned by Chief Richardville and Chief LaFontaine and are now in possession of a daughter of the latter. The woman is Mrs. Engelmann, living near Huntington, and now possibly seventy-five or eighty years of age. Included in the collection are a monster rustic chair in which the chiefs sat, a rude clock of those days, several Indian implements of various kinds, and elaborate oil portraits of Chief Richardville and Chief LaFontaine.

It is believed the collection could be secured for historical or exhibition purposes with little difficulty.

FAIR RECEIVES CHARTER.

The Fort Wayne Fair association has received its charter from the secretary of state, and the certificate of incorporation was filed for record with County Recorder Gillette today. Preparations for the fall exhibition are going forward rapidly, and much enthusiasm is being manifested in the project. Will Johnson, the assistant secretary, went to Huntington today on business for the association.

Jeannette Nelson, the little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. L. Nelson, is celebrating the tenth anniversary of her birthday, and in honor of the occasion took a small company of her little friends on a trolley ride, which included a visit to Happy Hollow.

THE GREAT NEW MANGEL!

... IN FULL OPERATION AT THE ...

"WASHINGTON BOULEVARD LAUNDRY."

This machine is capable of drying and ironing 15,000 flat pieces every ten hours.

THIS MACHINE POSITIVELY SAVES THE FABRIC AND LINENS AND DOES THE WORK PERFECTLY

Not a hotel, boarding house, barber shop or private family in the city, but what can save the fabric of their linens by employing this wonderful machine.

THE WASHINGTON BOULEVARD LAUNDRY has absorbed the Model Laundry, and added to its force Mr. Philip Rapp, who has for years been recognized as the best and most expert of operators on shirts, collars and cuffs in this city.

THE WASHINGTON BOULEVARD LAUNDRY is with its newly acquired equipment the LARGEST and BEST in the State outside of Indianapolis.

Good and Quick Service in Connection With the Best Possible Work, Is the Rule.

WASHINGTON BOULEVARD LAUNDRY,

Home Phone, 1650---Bell, Brown, 531.

NEAR BROADWAY.

Greatest Household Remedy DR. TIZZARD'S "SEDATIVE"

(Trade Mark Registered)
Dentists use it
Physicians prescribe it
Professional Nurses recommend it
Has No Equal for
Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout, Wounds, Cuts, Bruises,
Sprains, Toothache, Earache, Frostbite, Burns,
Insect Bites and Sore Throat. Will not burn, blister,
stain or soil linen.

25 Cents and \$1.00 per Bottle
Sold by all leading Druggists everywhere

Manufactured by
Sedative Manufacturing Co.,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Carries in stock and sold at
Tollens & Polster, Druggists, Corner
Calhoun and Wayne Sts.

Your Summer Outing.

Unite health, rest, pleasure and
comfort on the handsome, luxurious
Steel Steamship MANITOU
(FIRST CLASS ONLY)



Between Chicago, Frankfort, Charlevoix,
Potosi, Harbor Springs, Bay View, Mackinac
Island, etc., connecting with all Steamship Lines for
Eastern, Canadian and Lake Superior Ports.
Descriptive reading matter, giving particulars about
the voyage, terms and reservations can be secured by
mailing local business card to:
J. G. BERGHEIM, Chgo. P. A.
Manitou Steamship Company, CHICAGO.

Money Advanced. Salaried People.

The fact that you earn a regular salary and hold a permanent position with a good concern is sufficient inducement for us to advance you money. We will make you a loan on your own note without an endorser. Private and confidential.
Room 3, Arcade, upstairs.
Open Saturday evening from 7 to 9 o'clock.

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Banks, Stores, Residences Insured Against Burglary or Theft.
We Will Bond You
SURETY BONDS, FIDELITY, CONTRACT, JUDICIAL.
Judicial Bonds Executed Without Delay.

THE UNITED STATES FIDELITY AND GUARANTY COMPANY.
Home Office, Baltimore, Md.
Paid Up Capital, \$1,500,000.00
Correspondence Solicited.
E. GREGG DAVIS,
General Agent,
Rooms 17-18 Pixley-Long Block, Fort Wayne, Ind.

W. H. JOHNSTON OSTEOPATH

Has moved to his new location, of
2nd rooms 24, 25, 26, Base block
over First National bank. Has prac-
ticed over two years in Fort Wayne
and can give the best references.
Licensed by the Indiana State Medical
board and registered to treat
acute and chronic diseases. The only
graduate of American School of
Osteopathy, Kirksville, Mo., practicing
in this city and immediate vicinity.
Examination free Tuesday and
Friday p. m. Home phone, office,
1529; residence, 1854. dec24

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FORT WAYNE, IND.

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PROFESSIONAL DENTISTRY.

U. S. Dental Parlor,
Drs. J. A. and J. W.
Williams, Mgrs.
Phone 1178.
58 Calhoun St.

DR. MARY WHEAT, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Office and residence, new number 539
Madison Street.
Specialty—Diseases of Women.

THE ELKS' PICNIC.

The postponed picnic of the Elks will take place tomorrow at the farm of Peter Certia, south of the city. Members of the lodge will start from the lodge room at 7 a. m., and will be conveyed to the farm in buses. For those who are late carriages will meet the belt line cars at Fairfield and Creighton avenues from 9 to 11 o'clock. The picnic is strictly a stag affair and that there will be "something doing" goes without saying.

MORGAN NOT TO RETIRE.

London, Aug. 2.—The Associated Press is authorized to give most emphatic contradiction to the report that J. Pierpont Morgan intends to retire from active business life on his return from Europe to the United States.

MANY KILLED IN WRECK.

Calcutta, Aug. 2.—A mixed railway train was derailed near Merut yesterday. Sixteen natives were killed and thirty natives and Europeans were injured.

There are cheap clocks and good clocks. We have the good kind. Dallas F. Green, Arcade Jeweler.

A GALAXY OF CIRCUS STARS.

It is impossible to tell who is the Top-Liner With Wallace's Circus.

To ask the management of the Wallace Show to name its foremost feature or to request of a visitor to the circus to do so, is unreasonable. Such a question is about as sensible as the asking of a book-seller what is the best book he sells, or, who is the prettiest woman in the land. Every one would not answer the question in the same way. There is this season with the Great Wallace Show the greatest array of circus talent ever assembled under canvas. It is a mighty conclave of arenic notables, any one of whom would be a top-liner on the program of the world's best theater, or a drawing card for interior shows.

In a partial list would include the famous Calcutat, aerialist supreme; the Strik family, masters of the wheel; the Dellameads, the greatest exponents of statuary posing; the Silverton Trio, the high-wire artists; the Earl Sisters, the particular stars of acrobatic work; Mlle. Noranda French and her mysterious globe; the Vortex Sisters, the nymphs of the gyrating trapeze; Orrin Hollis, champion of bareback riders; Alex. Lowanda, the daring equestrian Apollo of the arena; the Blue and the Gray March creation by twenty-four handsome women; the Wentzelle Cycle Whirl; Fred Jenks' troupe of comedy skaters; the Kitamora Troupe of nine Japanese; the Livingstons; the Alpine family, and scores of other names would have to be given should we give a complete list of those who have trunks in the dressing tent of the Wallace Circus, but what is the use of mentioning any more?

The public has faith in the pledges and promises of the Wallace Circus, because it has learned that show for one lives up to and gives beyond its advertised promises.

Just as sure as the Great Wallace Show is advertised to exhibit in Fort Wayne, Ind., on Monday, Aug. 11th, just so sure will Mr. Wallace find thousands of enthusiastic patrons and friends waiting to be entertained by them.

We are giving \$10 a month and a gold watch for helping advertise our Tobacco cure. All done at home. Address the Narcotic Co., box 708, St. Louis, Mo. Jy-12-Sat-Thur-Fri

Finest \$3.00 Cabinet Photos for \$2.00. Roggen Studio, 1122 Calhoun St. S-W-W-Th-Fr

Milled from Superior quality of wheat—CONSUMERS DELIGHT FLOUR. Always insures good bread. Jy-9-W&S-4w

DENVER, COLORADO SPRINGS, SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES, SALT LAKE CITY.

The WABASH will make very low ROUND TRIP rates to the above points on certain dates from August 1st to 14th, '02. If you are contemplating a western trip it will be to your advantage to consult WABASH agents. WABASH is the only line giving its patrons elegant Reclining Chair Cars (seats free). For further particulars apply to Wabash Ticket Office.
R. G. THOMPSON, P. & T. A. 2817

THEY MUST GO.

We will close out our entire line of Purse, Waist Sets and Belt Buckles regardless of cost. A rare opportunity for bargains.
RODENBECK'S,
1004 Calhoun Street.

Attend St. Vincent Picnic, Wednesday, Aug. 6, at Academy Grove, near Robison Park. Busses from park to grounds all

LOCAL LINES.

The family of A. E. Walter is home from an outing at Rome City. Miss Mary Van Winkle has gone to Chicago to visit her brother. R. R. Ferris and family are spending a few days in Columbia City. Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Grider, of Organ avenue—a daughter. Russel Hawkins, of New York, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Smyser. Jud Overmyer has returned from visits in Buffalo and other eastern cities.

Miss Ethel Mossman went to Winona today to visit her mother and sister.

Mrs. I. M. Van Slyke and daughter have returned from a visit in La-grange.

Dr. W. C. Broward and Charles Milliken, of Garrett, are visiting in the city.

Mr. and Mrs. A. O. Waterman and children have returned from a visit in Portland, Me.

S. J. Errington and family are spending six weeks the guest of relatives in the east.

Mrs. Frank Weldon has returned home to Chicago after a visit of several weeks in the city.

Mrs. J. H. Greer and Miss Viola Greer left for Coronado Beach, Cal., for a visit of two months.

Mrs. Olive Spellman has returned home to Shelbyville after a visit with relatives in the city.

Rev. Homer C. Ashcraft, of St. Paul, Minn., is in the city taking treatment from a specialist here.

Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Bond, of Chicago, who have been visiting in the city, left last evening for Buffalo.

Miss Tracy Guild has returned to Bloomington after a visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Guild.

Mrs. Charles Leonard and son, Delbert, of Chicago, are guests of Mrs. Leonard's sister, Mrs. Frank Lynch.

Lawrence Y. Young was initiated into the mysteries of Court No. 90, Tribe of Ben Hur, Thursday evening.

Karl Vogt, pianist at Robison park theater, fell on Calhoun street and sprained his knee severely last evening.

Miss Millie Thompson, of East Lewis street, left today for a two weeks' visit in Butler, Ind., the guest of friends and relatives.

Miss Mae Kieckley has returned from an extended eastern trip. Miss Kieckley was the guest of Miss Blanche Borneque in Buffalo, N. Y.

Rev. E. W. Allen, of the West Jefferson Street Church of Christ, will conduct services at the Christian church in Abbot Center Sunday evening.

Bert Secord, who has been employed in the state insane asylum at Pueblo, Col., has returned home and has taken a position at the I. S. F. M. Y.

Miss Etha Oberlin, of Butler, and Wallace Barron, of Kendallville, will be the guests over Sunday of Mr. and Mrs. Ben Hostetler, of South Hanna street.

Rev. A. K. Zartman's morning subject at Grace church tomorrow will be "The Seventh Commandment; God's Protest Against Every Form of Lust and Wantonness."

Angola Magnet: Walter Menefee, of the Menefee Foundry company, of Fort Wayne, has accepted a position in the moulding department of the Angola Foundry company.

A union meeting of the Christian Endeavor societies of the First Presbyterian, Plymouth Congregational and Grace Reformed churches will be held at Grace church tomorrow evening.

Rev. J. Budman Fleming, pastor of Westminster Presbyterian church, has gone to Franklin, Pa., to visit relatives. There will be no services in Westminster church until the latter part of the month.

Mrs. F. R. Schwedes and daughter, Miss Adele Schwedes, are the guests for a few days of Rev. and Mrs. John Bosch on their way home from a visit in the east. Mrs. Bosch is a daughter of Mrs. Schwedes.

Mrs. Isabella Diefenderfer has returned from visits in Buffalo and Byron, N. Y. Mrs. Diefenderfer was the guest of Rev. and Mrs. Boggs in Byron. Rev. Boggs was formerly pastor of the Third Presbyterian church here.

Miss Alma Reuss gave a porch party yesterday afternoon for her guest, Miss Bird Foley, of Chicago. The porch was decorated with flowers and made comfortable with rugs, cushions and easy chairs. Miss Margie Hanna won the prize in a guessing contest.

Miss Mary Lourey entertained a few friends Friday evening in honor of her cousin, Miss Naughton, of Indianapolis. The evening was spent with cards and music. First prizes at piquet were won by Miss Dittoe and Harry Glutting, Miss Fanny Welch and Harry Fry being awarded the consolation. Refreshments were served at 11 o'clock.

Mrs. Hugh Welch, of 135 Holman street, who has been in ill health for some time, left this morning to visit her daughter, Mrs. Ellis Cox, at Mar-ich. She will visit Niagara Falls, Toronto, Rochester and Buffalo and will go from Buffalo to Cleveland by boat. While in Cleveland she will be the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Michael

Mrs. B. V. Swearingen is spending a few days at Rome City.

Mrs. S. B. Hayman is the guest of friends at Winona for a week.

Mrs. L. J. Bobilya and children are enjoying an outing at Blue lake.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Clark, of 445 East Creighton avenue—a son.

Mrs. Alexander Kinnaird, of 9008 South Harrison street, is seriously ill.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Robinson, of Sturgis, Mich., are visiting friends in the city.

Miss Mary Snyder, of Chicago, is the guest of Mrs. Charles Matott, of Horace street.

Mrs. J. H. Likens, of Butler, has returned home after a visit with her parents in this city.

H. E. Fitzpatrick, of Chicago, is the guest for a few days of his father, Barney Fitzpatrick.

Fred Albrecht, formerly of this city, is seriously ill from pneumonia at a hospital in Denver, Col.

H. C. Olinger and daughter, Miss Blanche, of Auburn, are in the city visiting relatives and friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Sherman Archer leave Sunday for Chicago. They will make a lake trip and will be gone two weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. M. O. Senseny and son, Herbert, of Cleveland, Ohio, who have been visiting relatives in the city, will return home Monday.

The Misses Gwen and Gertrude Traxler, Lucile Hench and Nellie Fisher will spend Sunday in Shirley City, as the guests of Hon. Robert Shirley and family.

The horseshoers' union and the boss horseshoers will give a joint picnic at Centerville park on Saturday, Aug. 16. This will be the first time that the "jous" and the bosses have ever united in an entertainment.

Today's Chicago American contains a portrait of Judge Murray F. Tuley, of that city, which is not remarkable.

But the remarkable resemblance between Judge Tuley and the venerable Judge Morris, of this city, has been commented on by all who saw the portrait.

DIPLOMATIC CHANGES.

Berne, Switzerland, Aug. 2.—Dr. G. Carlin, late Swiss minister to Italy, has been appointed minister to Great Britain, replacing Dr. C. D. Bourcart, who is ordered to Washington to relieve J. B. Pioda, Swiss minister to the United States, who goes to Italy.

These changes are due to the resumption of diplomatic relations between Italy and Switzerland, following a settlement of the differences that grew out of a demand made by Commandatore Silvestrelli, Italian minister to Switzerland, for the punishment of the owners of an anarchist newspaper, which it was alleged had published an article insulting to the memory of King Humbert.

The Swiss government objected to the language used by M. Silvestrelli, in making the request, and asked that he be replaced by another minister.

The severance of diplomatic relations followed. A settlement of the differences was arranged through the mediation of Germany. The government announces that Dr. Bourcart has declined the post of minister to the United States.

GAME IS DECLARED OFF.

The baseball game to have been played between the Toledo and Fort Wayne Elks at League park, this city, has been declared off owing to the fact that a satisfactory date could not be arranged. The local claim of the antlered brethren is unshaking for gone however, and an endeavor will be made to get a game with the Muncie Elks. There is a remote probability that a game will be played between the Elks and the T. P. A. sluggers as one of the fall festival attractions.

ABOUT THE CITY HALL.

Mayor Berghoff was the recipient of a delightful serenade last evening, given by the members of the Tyrolean band and orchestra, which has been heard on the streets of the city during the past month. The mayor gave the musicians a permit to play on the streets without exacting a license and as a token of appreciation the musicians called at his house and entertained him for an hour or so.

William Meyers has been granted a permit to erect a house on Butler street at a cost of \$1,200, and a Mrs. Zollinger has been granted a permit to build on Little street, the structure to cost \$1,350.

City Attorney Shambaugh is at Clear Lake to spend Sunday with his family.

A new case of smallpox was reported yesterday in the Labbe family, at 512 Madison street. This makes the fourth case in the same family within the last month, the latest sufferer being Ida, a girl 8 years of age, who has a mild form of the disease. All other smallpox patients are convalescing rapidly.

A new case of scarlet fever was reported from 1916 Johns street this morning.

Everything of the best, and the best of everything in the Jewelry

COLORED BISHOP HERE.

Rev. A. Grant, D. D., arrived in the city today and is the guest of Rev. and Mrs. Alexander Smith, of East Wayne street. Bishop Grant is at the head of the fourth Episcopal district of the African M. E. church and is one of the foremost men of his race in the United States. He will preach morning and evening at the African M. E. church, Wayne and Francis streets.

HARD COAL BOOSTED AGAIN.

Chicago, Aug. 2.—Hard coal prices went up 10 cents a ton today, making an advance of 50 cents since April. Should the strike end it would be fully thirty days before the market here could be supplied with anthracite coal. No hard coal is being received and the stock on hand is not large. Prices now range from \$6.00 to \$7.15.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—If you need money, read ad, on second page, first column. 7-20-1f

FOR SALE—Cottage and 20-foot lot on East Wayne street, \$350. W. E. Doud, over Old National Bank. 7-1f

FOR SALE—A good stock of groceries; have a good trade; will sell at a bargain; want to retire. Address "A," Sentinel. 29-1f

FOR SALE—Cheap, new Edison phonograph, with forty-two records. For particulars address Phonograph, care Sentinel. 6-4-1f

FOR SALE—Fine residence in heart of city; several good interest paying investments; city property in all parts of city and several farms. L. Mohr, 217 East Washington. 29-1f

FOR SALE—A great bargain, at one-fifth its value, a complete sawmill, with 35 H. P. engine and boiler; all in first-class condition; must be sold at once. G. Davis, Rooms 17-18, Pixley-Long block. 6-2-1f

FOR SALE—I have made a new subdivision of my north-west corner Oliver street and East Creighton avenue, fronting the lots on Creighton; \$750 for the corner, good store building site; the others \$500. Apply to Henry M. Williams, or any real estate agent. 12-22-1f

FOR SALE—Good farm, 35 acres, 7 1/2 miles out, \$4,000; 214 acres, near electric car line, \$27 per acre; 160 acres, \$6,500; 40 acres, \$1,500; possession given at once. G. DeArmitt, No. 1408 Clinton street, Fort Wayne, Ind., one square north of Pennsylvania R. R. 12-22-1f

FOR SALE—New 8-room house in Lakeside; a bargain if taken soon, \$2,300; three acres near city limits; good house and barn; also fruit, \$2,000; cottage on Maunee avenue, \$900; seven-room house, corner lot, on Hayden street, \$1,400; 16-room house on Swinney avenue, \$1,550; eight-acre farm five miles from city; will take small city property in trade; five-room house on West Jefferson street, can be had at a bargain; choice lot on Lake avenue in Lakeside; a bargain. John T. Wagner, Real Estate and Loans, 22 Court street; open evenings from 7 to 9 o'clock. 1-11-1f

FOR SALE—A good horse at \$34 E. Washington street for \$30; if anybody is looking for a bargain come on.

Out Lots.

I now offer the 120 acres on Walton avenue immediately south of the Lutheran college land; price \$24,000 for the entire tract, \$200 per acre, which will retail out at \$400 per acre. Good opportunity to double your money. Terms easy, small payment down, long time on remainder. When we cleared off the very heavy timber on this rich land, many years ago, 900 thirty young shade trees were left for outlot purposes, all of which are still there and growing. The population of Fort Wayne is steadily increasing and a still more rapid growth is now about to develop.

HENRY M. WILLIAMS

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—A five room house. Inquire 426 West Jefferson street. 7-3-1f

FOR RENT—Office rooms. Apply, Dr. G. A. Ross, 824 Calhoun street. 7-28-1f

FOR RENT—If you need money, read ad, on second page, first column. 7-20-1f

FOR RENT—Residence at 1034 West Washington street. Inquire at same. 5-2-1f

FOR RENT—Second floor offices in Arcade, central and convenient, \$5 per month for suite of three rooms. 4-1f

FOR RENT—A 2-room house; all modern improvements and centrally located. Inquire at 507 W. Main street. 8-27-1f

FOR RENT—Two store rooms on South Broadway, near Taylor street. Inquire at revenue office. J. W. Hayden. 26-1f

FOR RENT—Several desirable houses and business rooms; will be pleased to show on application. W. E. Doud, over Old National bank. 7-1f

FOR RENT—Pleasant, furnished rooms, with board, bath and all modern conveniences; half square east of Calhoun, at 129 East Washington. 6-27-1f

FOR RENT—Lodge room can be had by parties desiring it on either Wednesday or Friday evening at very reasonable prices; also dancing floor in same building to rent on any Saturday afternoon or evening. Telephone 1088, box 304. 18-1f

FOR RENT—118 Washington boulevard; 70 West Front, modern; store room, 204 West Main; 132 East Berry street, third floor, modern; 1823 Fairfield avenue, and stable; 1321 Maple avenue; 1022 and 1024 Washington boulevard; modern; 1024 Home avenue, southeast corner East 3rd, ferson and Harmer streets. Schrader & Wilson, Agents. 10-1f

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished room. Inquire 230 W. Wayne St. 212

LOST.

LOST—A low necklace, with medal attached, two weeks ago. Return to 215 Baker St.

LOST—A white setter, 6 months old, with lemon color ears and spot on side. Finder please return to

WANTED.

WANTED—Washing; will call for and deliver. 537, (old No. 155) Wallace. 31-4f

WANTED—A good kitchen girl; best of wages. Apply, 207 West Wayne. 7-25-1f

WANTED—Job carpenter work to do. Call on address: Reeder & Biemann, 1722 Short street. 24-1f

WANTED—Mrs. Charleau will do dress-making during the month of August. Room 54, Pixley block. 7-31-1f

WANTED—Stark Nursery pays cash weekly if you sell Stark trees. Louisiana, Missouri, Danville, New York. 6-12-1f

WANTED—Ladies and gentlemen for city and country; good salary and commission. Call today, rooms 20-21, upstairs, Arcade. 7-11-1f

WANTED—Dressmaking; shirt waists and lawn dresses a specialty; prices moderate. Call at 1117 Elmwood avenue, Lakeside. 7-25-1f

WANTED—A good man to take over agency at Portland, Ind., on commission; small bond required. Grand Union Tea Co., 1120 Calhoun street. 20-1f

WANTED—Man with single team to deliver and collect; no canvassing; \$21 per week and expenses; \$150 cash deposit required; permanent. Manufacturer (067) box 359, Philadelphia, Pa. 29-22-1f

WANTED—Every man, woman and child to call at the Citizens' Trust company, corner Barry and Clinton, and ask for one of the handsomest banks, furnished to all who desire to save money. Capital, \$200,000; interest paid on deposits. 8-1f

WANTED—We have secured of Mr. Taphan the right to instruct and make a will for the infallible rule; it is the best invention ever put upon the market and sells at sight. Room 54, Pixley block. A. M. Freeman & Co. 7-31-1f

WANTED—Cook to go to Rome City, family of two; places in and out of city, also in private families and hotels; good wages; also a position for lady as housekeeper, one that can give good references. For further particulars please call at pattern rooms, 54 Pixley-Long Bldg., Freeman & Co. 7-5-1f

WANTED—"Success in Speculation"—\$100.00 invested in grain or stocks by our "Safety Valve Plan" should result in a profit of \$500.00 to \$1,000 within 30 days; write for particulars, and send for free book "Modern Methods for Safe Investments." M. B. Flower & Co., Bankers and Brokers, Chicago Stock Exchange Bldg., Chicago. 7-18-1f

WANTED—A class in cutting, fitting and dressmaking; will open June 10th to all those who wish instructions on their own garments; also patterns out to measure. For further particulars please call at pattern rooms, 54 Pixley-Long Bldg., Freeman & Co. 7-5-1f

WANTED—To buy a good, fresh milch cow. J. M. Barrett.

WANTED—Two good machinists. Apply at the Safety Valve Works. 1-3f

WANTED—A competent nurse girl; good wages. Apply, 825 West Wayne street. 2-2f

WANTED—Boys, between the age of 16 and 19 years. Apply, Wayne Knitting Mills.

WANTED—Situation by a young man experienced in dining room work. Address box 9, care Sentinel.

The RURODE DRY GOODS CO.

..After Inventory..

Comes the rearranging of stocks and planning for the fall campaign and it's a time when bargains are to be found. We have got to make room for fall goods. You'll find goods of many sorts here marked at such extremely low prices that you will be tempted to buy even for future needs.

..FOR INSTANCE..

Colored Dressing Sacques

that were 75c and \$1.00, now.....50c each
The \$1.25, \$1.35 and \$1.50 dressing sacques, now in one lot,..... 75c each.
The \$1.75, \$2.00 and \$2.25 kinds, now.....\$1.00 each.
Those that were \$2.50 and \$2.75, now.....\$1.65 each.

Wash Suits

That are worth from \$2.75 to \$7.50 each to close out at about half price.

Linen Skirts

Down from \$1.25 and \$1.50 to 75c each.
Linen skirts that were \$2.75, \$3.00, \$3.50 and \$4.00 in one lot,.....\$1.98 each.
Linen skirts that were \$5.50, \$6.00 and \$6.50 each, now.....\$4.50 each.

Corsets

We are going to clear out the entire line of the celebrated P. D. Corsets. Here is a chance to get a bargain.
P. D. Corsets that were \$1.75 and \$2.75 each, now.....\$1.00 each.
P. D. Corsets that were \$2.00 and \$3.50 each, now.....\$1.50 each.

STILL FURTHER REDUCTIONS

Have been made on all lines of summer goods. You will find money saving opportunities in every department of this great store.

ALL PARASOLS AT HALF PRICE.

The RURODE DRY GOODS Co.

The Evening Sentinel.

SAURDAY, AUG. 2, 1902.

OUR TELEPHONES.

Editorial Rooms..... 650
Business Office..... 173

THE WEATHER.

Chicago, Aug. 2.—Forecast for Indiana: Generally fair tonight and Sunday; slight change in temperature; variable winds, mostly southerly.

THE TEMPERATURE.

The temperature today, according to the gas office record, is as follows:

Degrees.	
6 a. m.	63
7 a. m.	66
8 a. m.	70
9 a. m.	74
10 a. m.	78
11 a. m.	78
12 m.	84
1 p. m.	84
2 p. m.	85

LOCAL LINES.

Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Randall leave this evening to spend a week at Clear Lake.

Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Glass have returned from a visit of several weeks in Michigan.

Mrs. H. Reinwald, residing on Taylor street, is suffering from an attack of typhoid fever.

Miss Frances O'Connell left last evening for New York city to visit relatives a couple of weeks.

Henry Meyers, collector for the State Zeitung, has gone to Norwalk, Ohio, to spend his vacation.

Henry Hilbrecht, sr., who has been quite ill at his home on West Jefferson street, is somewhat improved.

Miss Olga Zuehlke, of Saginaw, Mich., who has been the guest of Miss Julia Foellinger, returned home today.

Messrs. A. L. Randall, A. C. Alter, C. J. McLean and John Copper made an automobile trip to Sheldon yesterday.

Miss Margaret Sparenberg, of Peru, who has been the guest of Miss Laura Schuckman, has returned to her home.

Wayne lodge No. 23, Degree of Honor, will hereafter hold its meetings each Tuesday evening at Vordemark's hall.

Mr. and Mrs. I. N. Van Slyke returned last evening from a vacation spent in Lagrange county and in southern Michigan.

Ralph Willson went down to Winona this afternoon to be the guest over Sunday of Rev. Hayes, of Grand Forks, N. D.

Mr. and Mrs. Nat Tobey, who have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Tobey, left last evening for their home at Rochester, N. Y.

Mr. and Mrs. Herman Huels, of Portsmouth, Ohio, parents of Mrs. J. E. Bickel, who were visiting the latter, left this morning for their home.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Foster, Miss Jessie Underhill and Arla Foster go to Rome City tomorrow and will occupy the Henkenius cottage for the coming two weeks.

Miss Elgie Nelson returns this evening from a visit at Springfield, Ohio, accompanied by her friend, Miss Gail Snyder, who will be her guest for a time.

Civil service examinations will be held in this city August 25, 26 and 27 for applicants for positions as assistant examiner in the patent office, and for cadet in the revenue cutter service.

The pocketbook lost by Mrs. Dafforn, of Pleasant township, was found by William Dalman and returned to the owner. The purse contained \$130 in gold and \$250 in currency and notes.

Mrs. James Murray and son, John Murray, of Baker street, left today for Indianapolis for a visit with the lady's mother. Thence they will go to Bellefontaine, Ohio, returning here in about a month.

Mr. and Mrs. Bloom, of Buffalo, and Miss Rose Haag, of Adrian, Mich., who were visiting Miss Emma Koegel, left this morning for Defiance for a visit with friends a few days before returning to their homes.

Mrs. Charles Hitzemann was the victim of a surprise last evening, when her friends to the number of fifteen or twenty or more assembled at her home to celebrate her birthday anniversary. Several appropriate presents were received by the hostess and the evening was enjoyed by all.

Rev. Cyrus K. Stockwell, of Angola, Ind., will preach at Plymouth church tomorrow morning. There will be no afternoon or evening services.

Rev. W. D. Parr, formerly pastor of Wayne street M. E. church, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Quince at their cottage at Rome City last week.

Four entries have already been secured for the automobile race to be given in Huntington Saturday, August 16 in connection with the Caledonian field sports. Messrs. A. L. Randall, Harry Meyer and A. C. Alter, of this city, and Dr. White, of Taud, Ind., will contest, and it is expected that some of Huntington's automobilists will take part.

ANTHONY MILLER ARRESTED

WILL BE RETURNED TO THE REFORMATORY.

Police Officers Drive to Country to Get Him, But Find Him in Town on Their Return.

Superintendent Gorsline and Detective Coling had a rather enjoyable experience yesterday which, after all its funny phases, resulted in Anthony Miller being locked up in the station to await the arrival of an officer from the Jeffersonville reformatory to escort him back to his old quarters.

Miller was sent over from the circuit court about twenty-two months ago for from one to three years for robbing Potlitzer Bros.' fruit store. He proved a fair prisoner and four months ago was paroled and came back to Fort Wayne. He behaved like a true lady for about a month and then commenced running down at the heel. He ingratiated himself into the good graces of the landlady at the old Barnum resort near the mile track and became a trusty about the place. One pleasant morning Mr. Miller and \$45 in cash disappeared simultaneously and although Miller and his cash were heard of afterwards neither was located after the complaint was made to the police.

His failure to show up and report, of course, broke his parole and the Jeffersonville officials requested Superintendent Gorsline to endeavor to locate him and take him into custody. That assignment was one of Mr. Gorsline's ambitions for over two months, but no track of the festive and appropriative Mr. Miller could be found. Within a day or two the superintendent learned that a man answering Miller's description was employed as a farm hand about fifteen miles southeast of here and a few miles beyond Maple and later inquiry developed the fact that it was the identical man.

Yesterday afternoon the superintendent and Detective Coling concluded they would take a little drive and hitching up the department livery they drove to the erstwhile habitation of Mr. Miller. They arrived at the farm house about 6 o'clock and were assured by the farmer that Jacob was his hired man. "But he been went to town dees mornin' unt he don't haf come back already. I don't know about dot, ahn't it?" added the farmer. They learned which way Anthony would be likely to drive back on his way home and then the two officers proceeded to leisurely follow the route toward town indicated. They arrived in Fort Wayne about 10 o'clock entirely disgusted at the failure of their mission and stabled their horse. Before going home the two old sleuths dropped into Jackson's buffet to get a package of chewing gum and on coming out fell right into the arms of their uncle Anthony. He was promptly arrested and locked up and Jeffersonville was notified. A telegram from there announces that an officer will be here tonight to take him back. He will now have about fifteen months to serve.

WILL FOLLOW CABLE ROUTE

NEW TRACTION COMPANY ASKS FOR FRANCHISE.

Simply Desires to Prevent Future Complications—Many Want Liquor Licenses.

The Fort Wayne, Van Wert and Lima Traction company this afternoon filed with County Auditor Ortleb a petition for a franchise to operate an interurban road through the county commencing at the eastern city limits on Pioneer avenue, leading out the lower New Haven road and going thence eastward through the county along the lines of the "Bridge road" and the "Van Wert road." This is simply the old cable route and the new Fleming route under a new name. The route and privileges asked for are identically the same. The company known as the "Cable" company and the "Lima Traction company" have transferred their interests to the new company and the new franchise is asked for simply to prevent possible future complications. The auditor is comparing the two franchises today and the petition will be presented to the board of commissioners on Monday.

Monday will be the first day of this August session of the county commissioners when liquor licenses will be taken up. There are twenty-seven applications and no remonstrances.

Judge O'Rourke will leave Monday for a trip along the east shores of Lake Michigan and will be absent several weeks.

Zebulon Travis has commenced suit against David Kester to reform contract and enforce specifications therein.

Effie Welbaum has commenced divorce proceedings against Noah Welbaum and asks for the custody of their children and alimony according to the judgment of the court. Judge O'Rourke granted a restraining order enjoining the defendant from disposing of any of his property, real or personal, before September 2. The complaint alleges cruelty, after stating that the parties have been married since 1887 and separated July 1, 1902.

DEATHS AND FUNERALS.

SINCLAIR.

The infant son of Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Sinclair, of 1917 Harrison street, died Friday evening from exhaustion, at the age of one day. Funeral services were held today.

FUNERAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Shannon.—Funeral services of Ora Shannon, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Shannon, of Piqua avenue, will be held Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock from the Cedarville M. E. church.

Pepper.—Funeral services of Mildred, infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Pepper, will be held from the residence, 1530 Maumee avenue, Sunday afternoon at 2 p. m., Rev. Dannecker officiating.

GO TO WEST LAKES.

Early this coming week a camping party from this city will leave for a week's fishing at the West Lakes, near Rome City. In the party will be W. C. Genke, Robert Lipes, Andrew Brosius and Conductor McKeon, of this city; J. A. Noonan, of Huntington; W. A. Johnson, democratic nominee for clerk; Dr. Smith, democratic nominee for auditor, and Clerk W. A. Hammond, of the circuit court.

IS AT DEATH'S DOOR.

The condition of Frank Wood, who was operated upon yesterday morning at Hope hospital for appendicitis, is very grave and there is but very slight hope of his recovery. Peritonitis has developed and the end is believed to be near. Mr. Wood passed a good night, but made no perceptible gains during the day. His brother has been sent for at Indianapolis, and is expected to arrive in the city this evening.

Our CHALLENGE SALE

IS ATTRACTING CROWDS FROM NEAR AND FAR—NO BUYER STORE IN THE STATE.

New goods arriving nearly every hour. Bargains in car load lots in every department at James M. Kane's. We have polite help to wait on you that throws Lord Chesterfield in the shade. Our new Automobile for boys or girls, \$12.00 each, should be seen by all. New Hook and Ladders. Rocking Horses from \$1.00 to \$10.00. Shoofty Rockers from 50 cents to \$3.00. Wheelbarrows, Velocipedes and Boys' Wagons from 10 cents to \$8.00. High Chairs, low Chairs and every kind of Chairs for children. New Toys and Dolls. Albums worth \$2.00 go at \$1.00. New Dowagiac Perfect Casting Bait just arrived this morning. Fishermen, call and see it. To be had only at Kane's. Our immense line of Tackle is full and complete. We have up-to-date Tackle to show you, and not old, rusty fish hooks 100 for a nickel. Price reduced on Beetle Bait to 35 cents. We buy all goods in large lots and get large discounts. We want to sell Beetle Bait at 35 cents and have plenty in stock, not expecting it. Minnow Seals, 6 feet, only 40 cents. All opposition to Kane is completely routed, and for verification I will refer you to the yaps' last advertisement. Save second and third profits and buy at JAMES M. KANE'S.

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Wayne Dry Goods Co.

..AT..

This is the Last Week of the

Stock Reduction

..Sale.

Silks, Satins, Dress Goods, Notions, Muslins, Ready-Made Sheets and Pillow Cases, in fact, everything in the house will be continued this week at the low sale price.

Bargains in Our Cloak Room Stock...

Are offered regardless of cost. Now is the time to pick them up.

Wayne Dry Goods Co.,

904 CALHOUN ST. Old No. 96.

Why do English politicians last so well, while in Australia they wilt so rapidly? No doubt the reason is that we have not yet bred a class of politicians who are professionals in the best sense—that is, who are bred to politics as men are bred to law or medicine, and who, being men of independent means, have not the bread-and-butter cares to assail them in addition to the vicarious trouble of parliamentary life.—Table Talk, Melbourne.

\$500.00 REWARD

To any person or persons that can prove that the Kibiger Ice Cream Co. use corn starch or condensed milk in manufacturing their Ice Cream. We heard some complaints about the Kibiger's Ice Cream having too much corn starch. Now is the time to make \$500.00. We aim only to put the purest and best goods on the market for the money. Order a small order and try it for corn starch. We deliver to any part of the city and at any time. Home phone 1710. 415-417 MONTGOMERY ST.

CARD OF THANKS.

We wish, through the columns of The Sentinel, to return our thanks to the friends and neighbors who so kindly aided and sympathized with us during the illness and death of our son and brother, Francis J. Smith. JOHN SMITH AND FAMILY.

Years of experience have been required to perfect the "Jas. Boss" Filled Watch Case. We now consider it perfection. Dallas F. Green, Arcade Jeweler.

MISS ..FLICK..

.Florist.

207-209 West Berry St.

ALL AFFLICTED with a cough of long standing resulting from a gripe or weak lungs, or hemorrhages, should try my cough and lung syrup, an old Indian remedy made of roots and herbs; it has never been known to fail. Call at 27 Fairfield avenue. 10-14 17

Fort Wayne Trust Co.

CAPITAL \$200,000.00
CORNER COURT AND MAIN STS

Pays 3 per cent. interest on certificate and book deposits of \$1.00 and upwards.

Loans money on farm and city real estate at a low rate of interest and on easy payments.

OFFICERS:

Henry C. Paul, President.
Samuel M. Foster, Vice President.
Andrew Hoffman, 2d Vice President.
Charles A. Wilding, Secretary.
E. H. McDonald, Ass't. Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

Samuel M. Foster, Andrew E. Hoffman,
Charles S. Bash, John C. Peters,
George W. Pizler, William J. Vasey,
William E. Mossman, Louis Fox,
Henry C. Paul, John B. Reuss,
Charles A. Wilding, David Studebaker.

First National Bank

Capital, full paid.....\$300,000 00
Reserve liability of shareholders..... 300,000 00
Surplus and undivided profits..... 145,817 86

Total.....\$745,817 86
Safely deposit boxes for rent at reasonable rates.

The first National Bank organized in the state of Indiana; the eleventh in the United States.
We respectfully solicit a share of your business.

OFFICERS:

J. H. BASS, President.
C. H. WORDEN, Vice President.
H. R. FREEMAN, Cashier.
J. H. ORR, Assistant Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

J. H. Bass, C. A. Wilding,
W. H. Hoffman, J. B. McKim,
John H. Jacobs, H. Freilinger,
John Dalman, P. S. Hunting,
A. B. Treutman, W. Mossman,
F. J. Hayden, E. F. Yarnelle,
W. J. Nessey, C. H. Worden.

U. S. Stamps

New goods of all kinds, the best that has ever been given, are constantly arriving at the stamp store.
The imported china and domestic novelties for the circular page are the best ever offered. See them at store, 140 Calhoun street.

Citizens Trust Company,

Cor. Berry and Clinton Sts
CAPITAL \$200,000.00.

3 Per Cent Interest Paid on Deposits.....

One Dollar

LOANS—Made on farm and city property at low rates.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION

WANTED—A complexion grows fairer daily using Satin Skin Cream and Satin-Skin Powder. Best for you, best made. 25c.

No Prices Like Ours On Groceries.

Every price we quote is the lowest. We intend to keep our prices always the lowest. If they're not, bring your purchase back and get the money. That's our standing offer. Compare this list—consider that quality is the choicest—and see if such prices are to be found elsewhere. Quick, free delivery.

Best Mocha and Java Coffee.....30c
lb.....30c

Our own Roast, lb.....12½c
Good Bulk Coffee,.....9c
Arbuckle, Lion, XXXX, lb.....11c
Bursley's High Grade, lb.....15c
Gun Powder Tea, lb.....30c
Malta Vita, pk.....13c
Grape Nuts, pk.....12c
Cream of Wheat, pk.....14c
Postum Cereal, pk.....22c
Fresh Country Butter, lb.....20c
Fresh Country Eggs.....17c
Granulated Sugar, lb.....5c

Wiegmann's Cash Grocery and Meat Market.

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GREAT BRITAIN'S NEXT QUEEN

VICTORIA MARY IS ESSENTIALLY ENGLISH AND SHE IS A WOMAN OF STRONG PERSONALITY.

When Victoria Mary sits herself in the gilded chair and receives the golden crown upon her head, the insignia of rank will fall upon one of the most interesting personages of modern history.

The world is so accustomed to the thought of old Queen Victoria, with her ways and her wisdom, and of the Queen Alexandra, with her bearing and her beauty, that the younger woman has, heretofore, escaped attention.

Yet none deserve it more than she. Her characteristics are more pronounced, her personality more captivating, her experience more varied than fall to the lot of many women, queenly or otherwise.

Victoria Mary came into the world in a pretty country house, Richmond lodge, and when she came to the rea-

lization of anything she knew that she was a second cousin of Queen Victoria, and that her fourth and fifth cousins were the little English princes, Clarence and George.

She knew that, sometimes, when there was a holiday she could go to Marlborough house and play with them, and she knew that, at home, she was desperately poor, with two little brothers, and a mother so charitable that all the family income went to the infirmaries and outdoor reliefs.

The little Princess May, of Teck, grew up very pretty and strong; and when she was 19 her cousin Edward, who was then the duke of Clarence, proposed to her.

Clarence expected to be king of England some day, and May accepted him.

She said that she did so because she loved him, not because of his position.

The invitations were sent out and the wedding gifts were in when Clarence died and the princess was left all but wedded.

The next year George, Clarence's brother, sought her hand, and after all the delay that goes with royal weddings they were married.

July 6 marked the ninth anniversary of their wedding, and in the nine years that have passed the people have come to know the "Princess May," as they have always called her, better and to like her more and more.

And they always did like her, for she grew up among them, and where other queens came from Germany, from Denmark and from Austria, this queen-to-be came from Richmond lodge, an English home, and she was English to her finger tips.

Victoria Mary, after her marriage, went to live in York house, and there she bore her children, and there she brought them up, there she drove and walked and received her friends, and there she lived the plain life of an English matron, absolutely without ostentation, absolutely without foreignisms of any kind.

Queen Victoria loved her. Queen Alexandra and King Edward adored her. She was an ideal daughter-in-law. She was the best of wives.

On the day when George, who will be known in history as George V., married the Princess May, he said to his mother: "I have the handsomest wife in England."

every Sunday. Daily he strolls out with the babies. Every night he dines at home, unless at a state dinner with his wife along. He travels with her, quotes her, walks in York grounds with her and tells his mother how much he likes her. And if mortal man, be he king or huckster, could do more than this, then let him come forward and pick up the gauntlet of George V.

At one time it is said that the happiness of Victoria Mary was marred by gossip concerning the princess of Pless, who is accredited with being the handsomest woman in England. If this were so, the princess certainly hid her grief well, for she and George were seen daily together, and the princess of Pless was a visitor at their home and went out with them both quite frequently.



VICTORIA MARY, PRINCESS OF WALES.

Alas, how hard it is to be a king! And how fiercely does the light of publicity beat upon the royal throne. Who could stand before its rays! And how fortunate the king-to-be, whose peccadilloes number only one.

During the nine years in York house the Princess May has been raising a family. Four little children were left by the stork in rapid succession.

They are Edward, Albert, Victoria and Henry, the latter being only 2 years old.

Prince Edward, heir to the throne, is 8 years old and a big boy for his age. He will be King Edward VIII, and some day his crowning will be the talk of the world.

It has been the wish of his mother that the boy should see the coronation exercises, so that, when the day comes, he will remember how his father and grandfather were crowned and be able to follow all the lines of precedent without the fatigue which wore King Edward VII out.

The English look at their next queen with fond eyes. She is young. She is pretty. She is very English in manner and speaks no language except English, for her French is poor and her German is halting. She is popular with the Kaiser, who sends her gifts. She is liked by the czarina, who has visited her. She is very domestic. She is well bred. She has no peculiarities and neither writes verses nor composes music. She does not paint pictures and has no ambition beyond bringing up a future king for England's throne.

Yet she is not commonplace. Indeed, England has not had a more intelligent queen. She reads a great deal, is quite a botanist and has ably seconded the Princess Christian in her floral researches.

She has founded a school for nurses. She has endowed a home for crippled children. She has opened a floral charity at Richmond. She has established scholarships in the schools of design for women. She maintains a large Christian charity, upon which she works twelve months in the year, and she employs two secretaries to conduct the correspondence.

In fact, it is said that the wife of George gives all her money away, and there was a rumor that the only difficulty that ever arose between Queen Alexandra and her daughter-in-law was over the prodigality of the latter where a charity bazaar was concerned.

So England's next queen will be liked by the people. She is a unique, romantic personage, because of her history, with its midnight lives out-

cast, proving that the burial must have been of very recent date. It is estimated that \$3,000,000 was made out of the hoax before Barnum introduced the petrified man to his circus. While the figure was being exhibited in Boston, Mr. Sala says that to his own knowledge the drawings amounted to about \$4,000 a night for a considerable time. Notwithstanding Prof. Marsh's findings and other hard blows the hoax received from other quarters, it survived for nearly two decades, when it may be said to have died a natural death.

WORK AT THE WHITE HOUSE. Aside from the president's salary and the expense of keeping the white house in repair, it costs the government only about \$85,000 a year to operate the establishment. Of this amount \$50,000 is expended in the salaries of the thirty men on the executive pay roll. These range from the secretary to the president, with a salary of \$5,000 a year, down to messengers and doorkeepers, whose pay is in some instances perhaps one-tenth that sum. The remaining \$15,000 defrays all the other expenses—the replacing of worn-out office furniture, typewriter repairs, stationery and feed for the half dozen horses in the white house stables. Of course, the executive office has the benefit of many economies beyond the reach of the thrifty merchant. For instance, all official mail is franked, saving approximately \$20 a day. Special telegraph and cable rates are also secured.—World's Work.

ITS HARMLESSNESS. "Although we've had prohibition in this state for twenty-one years," said the landlord of the Atlantic and Pacific hotel at Boomopolis, Kan., in reply to the inquiry of a tourist from Connecticut, "it don't 'pear to have injured the inebriate rum traffic to any serious extent; and, besides that, it has been the means of inserting into office a good many otherwise hopeless failures, whom, in the ordinary course of events, we might have been compelled to support by private subscriptions. Nope! Prohibition hasn't such a frivolous institution as you might think, if you just look at it in the right way!"—Fuck.

THE EARLIEST BOOKS. A Greek book of the age of Pericles, or a Latin book of the age of Caesar, was very unlike the books to which we are accustomed nowadays, says a writer in Harper's Magazine. The material on which it was written was papyrus, a fabric made out of the pith of the Egyptian water plant of that name. This gave a smooth and pleasant surface for writing on with the soft reeds which were then in use, but unfortunately it was not tough enough to withstand the disintegrating influences of time. In every country but one the ordinary trials of books—use, neglect, damp, insects and the like—have caused their complete destruction. It is only in the wonderfully dry climate of Egypt that they have been able to resist these tendencies. During the last century, and increasingly during the last twenty-five years, researchers in the buried cities and cemeteries of Egypt have yielded great quantities of manuscripts upon papyrus—mostly fragments, it is true, but yet sufficient to restore to us several works of ancient literature which had been supposed to be hopelessly lost, and to show us by actual examples, dating as far back as the beginning of the third century, B. C., what an ancient book was like.

THE EARLIEST BOOKS. In another and more noticeable respect than material ancient books differed from modern. The papyrus was not cut up into leaves and bound into volumes like a modern book, but was manufactured in long rolls, which the reader unrolled as he progressed through the work he was reading. The length of these rolls might be anything up to thirty feet, but rarely exceeded this limit; the height would normally be about nine or ten inches. A roll of these dimensions would contain, in moderate-sized writing, an ordinary Greek play, or two books of the "Iliad," but collected editions of an author's work were impossible, except in the form of a great quantity of separate rolls. This fact goes far to explain why so many works by writers of the highest reputation have failed to come down to us.

The writing on a papyrus roll was divided into columns, the width of which was regulated by the length of the verses, if the work transcribed was in poetry, but in the case of prose works it rarely exceeded three inches.

Papyrus continued to be the principal material in use for books of the best quality until the fourth century of our era, but about that time vellum, which had previously been employed mainly for inferior purposes, began to supersede it, and thenceforward the best copies of books were written upon this much more durable material.

IT REQUIRED CARE. In a town in the wildest part of the Transvaal the cashier of a bank is an individual who for a time acted as a judge some years ago. One day recently he refused to cash a check offered by a stranger.

"The check is all right," he said, "but the evidence you offer in identifying yourself as the person to whose order it is drawn is scarcely sufficient."

"I've known you to hang a man on less evidence, judge," was the stranger's response.

"Quite likely," replied the judge, "but when it comes to letting go of cold cash, we have to be careful."

THE CARVED CARDIFF GIANT. The Sculptor Who Was Paid \$15,000 for Making Barnum's Biggest Fraud. (San Francisco Examiner.) G. Fabricio Sala, artist and sculptor, who is at present in this city endeavoring to dispose of the statue of "Faith," that has been lying in the Mechanics' pavilion for a number of years, claims to have been the maker of the late P. T. Barnum's "Cardiff Giant," a figure on which the showman is supposed to have made \$1,000,000 and hoaxed more people than by any of his other numerous and novel attractions.

The figure, to the many people who visited Barnum's shows in those days, was supposed to represent the petrified form of a prehistoric man. It was twelve feet long, four feet broad and weighed three and one half tons. It was supposed to have been dug out of the earth at Cardiff, N. Y. This, to a certain extent, was true, but the fact that it was carved out of gypsum and interred less than a year before by the clever ones was kept a profound secret.

That it was one of the cleverest hoaxes ever perpetrated was proven by the number of sculptors, archaeologists, antiquarians, clergymen and others of the learned professions who were "taken in" by the figure, and gave more or less profound explanations of its origin.

Mr. Sala is an elderly man, who has made his reputation over the world as a sculptor of considerable merit. He said he simply undertook the work in a professional way, having been employed by a Mr. Taylor, who was at that time, 1868, a sort of silent partner with Barnum.

"Yes, it was I who carved the Cardiff giant," said Mr. Sala, "and Mr. Taylor paid me the handsome sum of \$15,000 for the work; subsequently he often gave me \$500 whenever his receipts were exceptionally good. I carved the giant in a barn near Quincy, Ill. The slab of gypsum was obtained in the vicinity. Of course, I had nothing to do with the statue after it left Quincy, but I know that from there it was shipped to Chicago, then by water to Buffalo, and finally by canal boat and team to Cardiff, N. Y., where it was buried. The nature of the package was, of course, kept a secret."

A number of the Popular Science Monthly published in 1878 bears out Mr. Sala's statement in some details, but mentions a Mr. Edward Salle, a German, as one of the sculptors, and the other as a Mr. Markham, an American. Mr. Sala claims that the Salle referred to can be no other than himself and the use of the name is a mistake on the part of the writer.

Before the burial of the giant in the old well at Cardiff the figure was subjected to long and careful rubbing with sand and water, which produced the water-worn appearance so often cited as incontrovertible evidence of extreme antiquity. The pores of the skin were carefully imitated by picking the entire surface with leaden hammers faced with needles, giving the peculiar "goose flesh" which puzzled so many. As there still remained an appearance of freshness, the figure was given a sulphuric acid bath to give it the desired appearance of age.

"A year afterward," the same publication says, "it was accidentally unearthed by well diggers, the arch engineer of the hoax being given as a Mr. Hull, a Birmingham tobacco-nist. It had been carefully arranged and there were many neighbors around to spread abroad the news of the extraordinary find of fossil remains. The crowd soon swelled to thousands from all parts of the neighboring country, and on the following day four medical men of the neighborhood, with scientific pretensions, investigated the giant and accepted the hoax without the least hesitancy. Later it was examined by a Dr. Boynton, of Syracuse, a man possessed of some antiquarian knowledge, and he came to the conclusion that it was a statue made some 300 years ago by the Jesuit fathers. He at once offered \$10,000 for it."

By way of an advertisement invitations were sent to Prof. Agassiz, Prof. Hull, state geologist; S. B. Woolworth, secretary of the New York State university, and a large delegation of scientific men from different parts of the state. The state geologist pronounced the figure to be a statue of great antiquity. Prof. Ward, who filled the chair of natural science in Rochester university, said: "Although not going back to the stone age, it is nevertheless deserving of the attention of archaeologists." A prominent clergyman wrote: "This is not a thing contrived by a man, but it is the face of one who lived like all the earth; the very image and child of God." Many scientific societies took the matter up and expressed their guiltily more or less strongly in resolutions.

The man to first puncture the hoax was Prof. Marsh—O. C. Marsh, of Yale—who made a point by asserting that gypsum was soluble in 400 parts of water, yet the face of the giant was smooth and little discolored, though

earth, proving that the burial must have been of very recent date. It is estimated that \$3,000,000 was made out of the hoax before Barnum introduced the petrified man to his circus. While the figure was being exhibited in Boston, Mr. Sala says that to his own knowledge the drawings amounted to about \$4,000 a night for a considerable time. Notwithstanding Prof. Marsh's findings and other hard blows the hoax received from other quarters, it survived for nearly two decades, when it may be said to have died a natural death.

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LUCKY BOYS OF TODAY. "What would the boy of fifty years ago have thought," said the middle-aged man, "if he had seen in the store window some day when he was going in for a stick of candy a sign setting forth that ice-cream sandwiches could be bought there for a cent?" says the New York Sun.

"Been surprised? Well, I guess so; but they add that now to the list of things that children can buy in the stores for a cent. It's been on the street, to be sure, for two or three years, but it is to me no less a wonderful thing to be sold in penny stores—and yet nobody winks."

"The fact is that you can buy so many luxuries now for a cent that one more or less, even so remarkable a thing as the modern ice-cream sandwich really is, does not count."

"Before the war, when the cent was a big copper coin of twice the diameter and four times the weight of the present cent, about all you could get for a penny was a stick of candy (peppermint, lemon or wintergreen), a paper of mites (sugared caraway seed in a paper tube with a narrow strip of gold or silver paper running around it spirally, like the stripe on a barberpole), a cent's worth of jubilee paste or a popcorn ball; and you could get a cent's worth of tamarinds."

"Now look at the variety of things you can get for a cent. Why, penny candies in these days are made in literally hundreds of varieties, with novelties coming out all the time."

"Manufacturers devote their wits and skill and capital to the devising of penny candies that will sell; a good seller in such goods is something decidedly worth having. And in such a state of things the ice-cream sandwich for 1 cent appears in the penny stores simply as an other novelty, and in these days it never makes a ripple."

"But, while to the children of the present day the present day's variety of things to choose from when they go to invest their cent has no especial significance, because they have always been accustomed to it, to one who can recall the meagerness of the old-time assortment of such things it is mightily significant; nothing, in fact, illustrates to me modern advance more vividly."

NEVER CAME BACK. The following conversation recently took place between a steamboat pilot and one of Cook's excursionists, who, not satisfied with the information concerning the various places of interest passed on the journey given by the guide, decided to try to find out things "on his own."

"That is the Black mountain?" "Yes, sir—the highest mountain above Lake George."

"Any story or legend connected with that mountain?" "Lots of 'em. Two lovers went up to that mountain once and never came back again."

"Indeed! What became of them?" "Went down on the other side."—London Answers.

BY PROXY. Ascum—You look wretched this morning, old man. What's the matter? Nupop—Lung trouble. Ascum—Gracious! What's the matter with your lungs? Nupop—Nothing, but the baby was exercising his all night.—Philadelphia Press.

Magazine rides will be issued shortly to the Marine Corps.

THE RUINED CITIES OF PREHISTORIC TOWNS PUZZLE ARCHEOLOGISTS. IAN SCIENTISTS INVESTIGATE.

Ruins of the oldest and least-known prehistoric cities in America lie buried in the sands of the desert of South Arizona. Very few Americans familiar with the wonders of prehistoric exploration in Asia Minor and Northern Africa have any idea that within their own country are remains of a strange and marvelous people, who built enormous temples, constructed extraordinary irrigation canals and tilled fields before an Egyptian pyramid was piled up, and who vanished from the earth centuries before Columbus was born. A dozen Smithsonian scientists have tried to penetrate the mystery of the ages that enveloped these dwellers in pre-Columbian America. No one knows the origin of the great population that once occupied the now burning wastes. No one knows enough about these prehistoric Americans to connect them with any other race. Some ethnologists call them Toltecs, some Aztecs, while other scientists say they were an even earlier and different race.

On a broad sloping plain, beginning at the confluence of the Gila and Salt rivers, some 50 miles south of Phoenix, lie the finest ruins of the buried aboriginal towns. Dr. Bonyne, of Oxford, England, believes these were occupied some 8,000 years ago. The outlines of the city walls, traceable among the cactus and drifting sands, give explorers reason to believe that 40,000 or 50,000 people once lived in each city. The population had engineering skill. Huge trees were transported there from mountain forests over 100 miles away; great blocks of stone were hauled there from quarries miles distant.

MILES OF RUINS. For about 90 square miles the Gila valley is an aggregation of ruins. Irrigation canals, the oldest known in the civilized world, seam the region. The largest canal has been sadly torn to pieces in the last few years by ranchmen, but still shows its wonderful construction. It has an average depth of seven feet, is 65 miles long and terminates in a reservoir about a mile square. Think of the brawn and sweat spent in constructing such a canal and reservoir with stone implements, and of transporting the excavated earth away in wicker baskets! But this is only one of the 17 distinct prehistoric irrigation systems in the region.

These canals give some idea of the scale on which these unknown people conducted agricultural operations. They made an artificial river to water their farms. Their chief crop was probably corn, and they raised beans and two or three varieties of squashes. Prof. McGee, of the Smithsonian institute, thinks it probable that they kept the guano in domestication and evidences are found that they had turkeys.

Adolphe Bandler and Frank H. Cushing have each searched and studied among the ruins of the buried cities, but they lacked large financial resources necessary for satisfactory scientific investigation. Upon a broad upland, known as Mesa Grande, the Cushing party found relics of a community, which scientists have named Las Acequias. The adobe walls of the city (originally 10 feet thick) may be traced amid the sand hills, and from these remains one is led to believe that the ancient pueblo covered five square miles. The vast quantity of broken pottery found among the sage brush and cactus, leads to the opinion that here once lived some 50,000 people, dwelling together compactly in communal houses. Water for the farms of the people of Las Acequias was had from the Gila river, 18 miles distant.

CUT THROUGH ROCKS. The main canal from the river was cut through ledges of rock 11 feet wide and 8 feet deep. Where depressions in the earth occurred, these ancient American engineers constructed aqueducts of cedar logs ingeniously joined together. Frank H. Cushing believes that these canals were not only for irrigation, but for transportation of building materials from the mountains to Las Acequias. An army of men and women must have spent years in constructing the main canal from the Gila to Las Acequias and its numerous laterals. Only the crudest stone implements were used for excavation, and the enormous quantity of rock and earth was carried away in baskets on the backs of the workers. Millions and millions of cobblestones were used in the retaining walls, and today they lie imbedded in the clay where the prehistoric Americans placed them long before the Christian era. The main canal terminated in a reservoir a mile long and half a mile wide.

Mr. Bandler's explorations show clearly that these prehistoric towns extended along the sides of the main canal for a distance in proportion to the size of the cultivated tract, which inclosing land to the central citadel within clusters walled enclosures were surrounded of the common sun-dried adobe building material on walls. were framework of cane. The best part of the houses—mural blocks 300, 400 feet wide, built three or four adobe bricks with straw. They were canal or its branches provided with volar, and in all cases more pits or ovens. The city from the thickness of the quantity of several stories h times to have been refuge.

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These canals give some idea of the scale on which these unknown people conducted agricultural operations. They made an artificial river to water their farms. Their chief crop was probably corn, and they raised beans and two or three varieties of squashes. Prof. McGee, of the Smithsonian institute, thinks it probable that they kept the guano in domestication and evidences are found that they had turkeys.

Adolphe Bandler and Frank H. Cushing have each searched and studied among the ruins of the buried cities, but they lacked large financial resources necessary for satisfactory scientific investigation. Upon a broad upland, known as Mesa Grande, the Cushing party found relics of a community, which scientists have named Las Acequias. The adobe walls of the city (originally 10 feet thick) may be traced amid the sand hills, and from these remains one is led to believe that the ancient pueblo covered five square miles. The vast quantity of broken pottery found among the sage brush and cactus, leads to the opinion that here once lived some 50,000 people, dwelling together compactly in communal houses. Water for the farms of the people of Las Acequias was had from the Gila river, 18 miles distant.

CUT THROUGH ROCKS. The main canal from the river was cut through ledges of rock 11 feet wide and 8 feet deep. Where depressions in the earth occurred, these ancient American engineers constructed aqueducts of cedar logs ingeniously joined together. Frank H. Cushing believes that these canals were not only for irrigation, but for transportation of building materials from the mountains to Las Acequias. An army of men and women must have spent years in constructing the main canal from the Gila to Las Acequias and its numerous laterals. Only the crudest stone implements were used for excavation, and the enormous quantity of rock and earth was carried away in baskets on the backs of the workers. Millions and millions of cobblestones were used in the retaining walls, and today they lie imbedded in the clay where the prehistoric Americans placed them long before the Christian era. The main canal terminated in a reservoir a mile long and half a mile wide.

Mr. Bandler's explorations show clearly that these prehistoric towns extended along the sides of the main canal for a distance in proportion to the size of the cultivated tract, which inclosing land to the central citadel within clusters walled enclosures were surrounded of the common sun-dried adobe building material on walls. were framework of cane. The best part of the houses—mural blocks 300, 400 feet wide, built three or four adobe bricks with straw. They were canal or its branches provided with volar, and in all cases more pits or ovens. The city from the thickness of the quantity of several stories h times to have been refuge.

TEMPLES. Each city had edifice, oval in form diameter, and it was were temples of the All the buried ited cotemporaneo of earthquakes or probably led to tions, in which th they contained w seeming preparatio ture in which the been found and fr the walls of the outward in fallin hold utensils are supposed that an the abandonment

The relics taken houses, citadels and explorers include plements, turquoise held in esteem, she ments, human an Many inscriptions ha the rocks throughout ma. They are of cance, showing chu tudes of the people vials and sacrifices nothing of a narra ture. They give dinary manner of tile fabric used, b ly gown to have b few fragments of been found preserv also several speci The pottery is lar pyral mounds and as 200 urns have single mound. The in use among a few the southwest.

ORNAMENTS. The stone axes and show a degree found among any nowadays. Many sonal adornment she terious race was em sition period which metallic and stone these articles are s coming from the G few are of metal. articles were made with black cement gum deposited by wood twigs on the imbedding mosaic quise and shells After the surface h down smooth it ma merit. Of the same wood twigs was preparation for pres of basketry.

Representations rock inscriptions ar images of an anim doubtedly used as a This beast resemble South America. the time of the con and Pizarro speak of wroten cloth am Indians, and as not closed indicating whites, it is suppo ple had domesticat skeletons that the tion secured show were small in statu skulls were bra broader than long) Peruvians. Some o a little extra bone of the head, a pec cas, and known This fact indicates between the myst izone and the anc South America.

LIVED FOR. Mr. Bandler lligion was the m among these peopl peers to have b significance of its action of the pubi determined by indications

Mr. Bandler's explorations show clearly that these prehistoric towns extended along the sides of the main canal for a distance in proportion to the size of the cultivated tract, which inclosing land to the central citadel within clusters walled enclosures were surrounded of the common sun-dried adobe building material on walls. were framework of cane. The best part of the houses—mural blocks 300, 400 feet wide, built three or four adobe bricks with straw. They were canal or its branches provided with volar, and in all cases more pits or ovens. The city from the thickness of the quantity of several stories h times to have been refuge.

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GUARANTEED DENTISTRY
MODERATE PRICES.

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OVER SIEVET'S JEWELRY STORE.
DR. ARCHER, M.

ED GOD OF CHANCE

Along a Mania With Men
Centuries—A Roman Em-
or Wrote Gambling Treat-

(New York Press.)

The only animal which, at an adult age, still requires not. And with the desire for it, there is also a longing for it, which seems inbred in nature. Ping-pong or tennis may satisfy this long excitement in some men, but we thirst for something of meness.

with the proclivity for play-
ment which also possesses an in-
to risk something on the
f his winning. Be the game
skill or absolute chance he
to wager something. He is a
g animal. The only living
in creation that is foolish
to venture his own property
chance of winning that of an-

Plato's "featherless biped,"
most sheepish of sheep will
lots for choice of pasture,
sillicest cur would not be
to risk his dinner at "odd
en." Man is the unique ani-
ent to stake his money and
ss on the treacherous turn
or the chance deal of a pack

gambling is a fashion by no
new. The good people who
satisfied over the state of af-
New York, for instance,
ring of professional gam-
etty nearly ran the town,
have lived back a few hun-
dreds when every ruler, every
even the scum of humanity
were inveterate gamblers.

convulsions of nature which
ed Pompeii surprised a party
at the hazard table, where
re discovered 2,000 years
the dice firmly clutched
fingers. If one may credit
they could cog a die in the
an age as well as in the En-
orgian. Sophocles says of
es that he invented dice to
stead of dinner, "which office
all to this day for many a
om they have robbed of the
of paying for his dinner."

N EARLY "HOYLE."
Emperor Claudius, who was
sedingly prodigal in his play
adventured 400,000 sesterces
cast of a die," wrote a treatise
ving in those hours which he
rom the pursuit itself; for
et Seneca, in his sarcastic re-
o the emperor's apothecosis,
rim, after many adventures,
where he is condemned to
h a bottomless dice box
any cessation; in this way
es were to be fed continually.
r satisfied.

as there might have been
se for this supposed punish-
a ruler who so fostered
ng; for cheating and chance
sisters. There may be hon-
g thieves, but among pro-
gamblers there is little of
man who "welches"—turns
partners or tricks them—is
descried by his associates;
ether they will fleece the un-
every art known to the pro-

told of the Italian game-
metal, who flourished at the
the sixteenth century and
ning of the seventeenth,
1603, "hearing that a humor
reigned at the French court,"
ed a great number of false
se made and secretly convey-
ris, he only knowing the se-
then by means of emissaries
up all the dice in the market
plied his own in their stead.
one, he obtained an introduc-
court and gambled to such
urpose that he cleaned out a
rt of the nobility's pockets.
Ros, one of the most respect-
the gambling element in En-
under the Georges, was ac-
of practicing a certain trick.
When in 1837 the matter
for trial it was proved that
ed habitually and that some
noble associates, knowing
rudently played with him
than against him. The noble
not long survive his dis-
After his death Theodore
posed as his epitaph: "Here
agland's premier baron, pa-
awaiting the last trump."

OE A GAMBLING DEN.
to return to the older records
what a hold gambling has
n men from the highest to
st, in all ages, it may be
ed that Calus Caligula once
d his magnificent palace into
ing house, where, the chroni-
l us, he fleeced the young
of his times, and it is well
hat Nero was the most in-
gambler of his days. Plu-
rds that the Romans match-
s for wagers and describes
lamenting before the battle
n, as though his genius
efore that of his adversary,
quail of Augustus were su-
his.

have gained an evil repu-
of their associations, cards
them in the minds of many
the modern playing cards

were invented by the monks of the
fourteenth century and were used, as
they may be now, in the playing of
very innocent games. But they had
not long been introduced before gam-
bling with them became the rage.
At the beginning of the fifteenth
century we read that this passion
was so prevalent in France that per-
sons who were addicted to it endeav-
ored to restrain and guard them-
selves by voluntary bonds, resembling
modern temperance pledges,
with the exception, however, that
there was a penalty for breaking
the pledge. Illustrated manuscripts
of that period show not only that wo-
men played, but that the players
stood instead of sitting around the
table.

Henry Cheney, created by Queen
Elizabeth baron of Tudlington, play-
ed at dice once with Henry II., of
France, and won from him a diamond
of great price at one cast. When the
king asked him what he would have
done had he lost he replied with true
British brag: "I have sheep's tails
enough in Kent with their wool to
buy a better diamond than this."

MANIA SEEMED UNIVERSAL.
But it was not the French court
alone that was possessed of the
"gambling rage." In England as
early as the reign of John Lackland,
the changes of the dice constituted
the chief amusement of the great.
Matthew Paris reproached the barons
who wrested Magna Charta from
King John for spending their time
in luxury and gambling with dice
when their presence was required in
the field. Later the young English-
men of fashion were in the habit of
losing £5,000, £10,000, £15,000 an
evening at Almack's. Lord Stavord-
ale, not then of age, lost £11,000
in one night, but won it all back at
one throw of the dice. He thereupon
swore a great oath: "Now, if I had
been playing deep I might have won
millions!" And one evening the
marquis of Hertford said to the
croupier at White's: "Pay £1,500 to
Lord —," the loss on one rubber at
whist!

Toward the close of the eighteenth
century the gaming houses of Lon-
don—known to the general public as
clubs and to the gamblers as hells
—were fitted up in most extraordi-
nary style. Fishmongers' hall cost
£40,000 to furnish. The expense,
however, does not seem so great
when it is known that the proprietor
netted in one year £150,000. The
law prohibited the opening of such
houses, but the proprietor of Fish-
mongers' boasted that he was in no
danger, as he counted among his pa-
trons most of the men who made the
law.

At this time, too, it became the
fashion in England for titled ladies
to have shares in the principal gam-
ing tables and faro banks in London.
The grandsons of the duchess of
Marborough had a rule "never to
dirty their fingers with silver," and
when they went to the gaming clubs
were in the habit of throwing a
guinea to the chairman to be fought
for. The passion for frequenting
these houses brought about some
singular social anomalies in Eng-
land.

A PHYSICIAN HEALED.

Dr. Geo. Ewing, a practicing physi-
cian of Smith's Grove, Ky., for over
thirty years, writes his personal ex-
perience with Foley's Kidney Cure:
"For years I had been greatly trou-
bled with kidney and bladder trouble
and enlarged prostate gland. I used
everything known to the profession
without relief, until I commenced to
use Foley's Kidney Cure. After tak-
ing three bottles I was entirely re-
lieved and cured. I prescribe it now
daily in my practice and heartily
recommend its use to all physicians
for such troubles. I have prescribed
it in hundreds of cases with perfect
success." Sold by Dreier & Bro. and
Pellens & Polster.

A HISTORIC PIPE.

To many people who smoke their
pipes often become great keepakes
and are handled with the tenderest
care, but seldom is it that one has a
history attached to it as legendary
as a pipe at present in the possession
of an old man in Riverside, R. I.
This pipe is made of black birch,
and after a somewhat peculiar de-
sign, the bowl being supported by
two small feet carved in the wood.
The owner of this historic and tour-
ing pipe bought it a half century ago
and after using it about four years
it one day mysteriously disappeared.

Back in the days half a century
ago the owner used to tell a quaint
legend about it, which he revived
when he recovered the pipe. The
story goes that it was one time the
property of King Philip, the famous
Indian chief, who fled from the
Mount Hope territory more than two
centuries ago, and that it was taken
from his body after his death at an
Indian battle in 1676.

The present owner tells that the
man from whom he got the pipe
firmly believed the story that it be-
longed to King Philip four years.
When the present owner laid it down
one day, over forty years ago, and
went to look for it again it had ap-
parently walked away, and after sev-
eral close searches he gave up find-
ing it, and for years had nearly for-

gotten it, until one day recently he
was visiting an old lady friend, who
suddenly got up and left the room,
soon returning and handing the pipe
over his shoulder. Much to the old
man's astonishment his old, old pipe
had again come to life. He pressed
his friend for an explanation and was
merely told that she had found it
the other day while cleaning house,
and knew nothing about its previous
ownership.

The old man then questioned the
husband of his old friend as to how
he came into possession of it, but
could find out nothing further than
that the husband had bought it from
an old sailor at Bristol. As Bristol
was a seaport of some importance
several years ago, this pipe had
probably traveled nearly or quite
around the globe since the owner
laid it down forty years ago, and
with its history on its travels, this
pipe probably has no parallel in the
biographies of smoking utensils.

GOT BACK HIS FEET.

Says a civil war veteran: "On
Sherman's march to the sea our regi-
mental surgeon was a Dr. Bradley.
He was a mighty nice man and look-
ed after us fellows as though we
were human beings and brothers.
But he did like to come the 'saw-
bones'; there's no doubt about that.
He carried along with him a collec-
tion of things in alcohol jars that
gave a man the 'rams' to look at.
"Well, we come to a prison camp
one day and released a whole raft of
poor fellows who had been living on
black beans for two months.

"Doc" Bradley took most interest
in a man—I think his name was
Kennedy—whose right foot was
hanging to his leg by the skin only.
He had cut off the left foot himself,
and buried it in the sand. "Doc"
Bradley amputated the other one,
and put both feet in a jar of alcohol,
you know, and shipped them as curi-
osities to his home in Wilkesbarre,
Pa.—that is, to the Wyoming Histori-
cal society there. Kennedy was put
in an ambulance and we moved on.

"Now for the curious end of the
thing. I called on 'Doc' Bradley a
few years ago, when he was the busi-
ness manager of a Philadelphia
newspaper, and while we were talk-
ing over that march to the sea I
asked him about Kennedy's feet. He
laughed and said: 'Oh, I've got
them all right; they're still in that
jar at Wilkesbarre.'"

"There was a reporter in the room
and he worked the story out of 'Doc'
and printed it. Well, what do you
think? Some southern paper copied
the yarn, and in about a month along
came a letter from Selma, Ala., de-
manding those feet! It was Ken-
nedy, 'claiming his own.'"

"He sent a photograph of himself
and his stumps, and said it made
him feel uncomfortable to think that
an important portion of himself was
lying in a jar in a historical society.
He wanted the feet back, he said, as
it seemed an 'invidious distinction to
feed them on alcohol, when they
couldn't appreciate it, and the rest
of his carcass was aching for a
drink. It was a funny letter, and
I'm sorry I didn't ask 'Doc' to let
me keep it."

"At any rate, Kennedy got his feet
back, buried them, and I understand
there was a high old time at the obse-
quies."

DON'T PROD THE APPETITE.

The Academy of Medicine of
France, at the unanimous request of
the chamber of deputies, has recent-
ly issued a report strongly condemn-
ing the drinks used as "aperitifs," or
appetizers, by the bulk of the French
middle and lower classes. After
careful analysis, Dr. Laborde, who
was specially commissioned, declares
that every quality of absinthe con-
tains poisonous elements. He dis-
cards the fallacy that vermouth, or
noyau, is harmless. Chartreuse is
dangerous in a lesser degree and
ought only to be used in tiny medical
doses for specific purposes.

French gin is a form of wood
spirit, and the superstition which
makes vulnerable a popular remedy
in certain emergencies is perilous to
human life. The legislature ought,
according to the report, to forbid the
fabrication of these liquors and the
immediate enforcing of the law of
1846 against absinthe. Dr. Laborde
considers that the fiscal revenue loses
as much as it gains by fraud or adul-
teration and by the criminal or men-
tal heridity caused by the terrible
spread of alcoholism in France.

IT NEEDS A TONIC.

There are times when your liver
needs a tonic. Don't give purgatives
that gripe and weaken. DeWitt's
Little Early Risers expel all poison
from the system and act as tonic to
the liver. W. Scott, 531 Highland
ave., Milton, Pa., says: "I have car-
ried DeWitt's Little Early Risers
with me for several years and would
not be without them." Small and
easy to take. Purely vegetable. They
never gripe or distress. Meyer Bro.
& Co.

To attract patrons and induce them
to stay late a restaurant keeper in
Warsaw keeps a motor car in which
his customers are driven home free

of charge between the hours of 10 p.
m. and 2 a. m.

HOW FARMING PAYS.

The opinion is often expressed that
farming is about the most unprofit-
able pursuit of the modern man.
The growth of that idea is responsi-
ble for much foolish discontent and
the unwise decisions of many thou-
sands of young men who annually
abandon the home farm to seek
clerkships, trades, and other forms
of salaried employment in towns and
cities.

Yet tilling the soil is the first di-
vine office given to man. The farm-
er must of necessity feed all civi-
lized mankind. And the fact is that
in this country of ours, in spite of
droughts, floods, blights and insect
pests, we annually raise food crops
enough to give every human being
in the land three square meals a day
by fair earning and then have thou-
sands of millions of bushels of
grains to ship abroad and feed mil-
lions beyond the seas.

It is idle to say that farming does
not pay. All men are not liars and
fools, and the farmers of America
least of all. They continue to farm
and pay for their land out of its pro-
ducts, and to buy more land, and to
buy stock, and make more comfort-
able homes and—to educate their
children above their inheritance in
schools that help to enforce the silly
fiction that farming is the poorest of
trades!

But let us look at Kentucky—be-
cause we have not the official figures
for Georgia at hand—and see how
the farming problem pans out in that
fairly typical southern agricultural
state. A census bulletin issued on
Monday shows the gross income of
farms in Kentucky in 1899, the year
preceding the census, was over 21
per cent. That figure is exclusive of
animal produce—the \$50,000 race
horses and \$100 Jersey calves! It
relates solely to the ordinary agricul-
tural produce of the farms of the
state, after deducting the value of
crops consumed on the farms.

Can it be said, with any show of
reason, that a business so original
and independent as farming and
that brings 21 per cent. on the total
investment annually, is a failure? Is
it not better than railway stocks and
bonds at 5 per cent. return? or fac-
tory stocks at 6 to 8 per cent. divi-
dends? Or trust stocks at 10 per
cent? Or United States bonds at 3
per cent?

We need only produce the figures
and they tell the story in terms that
can not be contradicted! The wise,
thrifty, economical farmer of Amer-
ica—even of Georgia—has the world
by the throat, and if 21 per cent. in-
come per annum does not satisfy his
ideas of profit he can make the
world pay more!—Atlanta Constitution.

TREATED IN HIS TURN.

"You can't always go by appear-
ances," said a prominent hotelkeeper
as he sat on the porch the other
night with a few choice spirits.
"There was a fellow here a few days
ago who earned the reputation of be-
ing the meanest man in this section.
He was never known to spend a cent
either on himself or anyone else. A
few of the boys decided to make him
open up and went after him one
evening. By dint of persuasion they
succeeded in coaxing him into the
bar, where one of them stood treat.
The mean man took a cigar and put
it into his pocket.

"There were three other fellows in
the crowd besides the mean man and
each of them treated in turn. Our
friend took a cigar each time and
put it in his pocket, making him
four cigars to the good. The boys
by various broad hints and stage
whispers conveyed the idea to treat
that he was expected to do the
honors, as it was now his turn. He
smiled, being an agreeable sort of a
fellow, and said, 'I guess, boys, it's
up to me now; have a smoke,' and
reaching in his pocket, he produced
the four cigars and handed one to
each. That was the limit and the
boys promptly filed out."

QUICK RELIEF FOR ASTHMA
SUFFERERS.

Foley's Honey and Tar affords im-
mediate relief to asthma sufferers in
the worst stages and if taken in time
will effect a cure. Sold by Dreier &
Bro. and Pellens & Polster.

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insures reliability. 22 k. Gold
Crowns, \$3.00; 20th Century Teeth,
\$5.00; S. S. White Teeth, \$8.00.
20TH CENTURY DENTISTS,
814 Calhoun St.
DR. MOMMER, Prop.



She—Why, the way you acted was enough to make an angel weep.
He—I didn't see you shedding any tears.

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GIVE BEST RESULTS
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ments and general cemetery work. Home
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prescriptions and family receipts carefully
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Full line drugs and cigars.

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JOHN G. SAWYER, new No. 114 Wash-
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bread will convince you of its superior qual-
ity. Vienna Bakery, new No. 114 Wash-
ington boulevard.

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Telephone connections. Try a loaf of our 4c
bread. 7 loaves for 25c. Quality the best.
Pure and clean our motto!

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Prop. NOT IN THE TRUST.** Union shop.
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chine work of all kinds and gear cutting.

L. VEN WILKINSON is a practical bicycle
man who does his own work, has no rent to pay,
and will save you money if you buy a wheel
of him. Repair work a specialty. 1832
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licious Ice Cream Soda. Fine selections of
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tractor, 845 Calhoun St. Electric Gas and
Combination Fixtures. Superior Air-
Private Light and Telephone plans. Home
phone office, 675. Home phone res. 645.

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Phone 1415 Main or 612 Green. All kinds of
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Prop.

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Everything new under management of
LEVI DRIESBACH. Dry sheds, plank-
ed court yard, ladies' toilet. Old No. 80, new
No. 308 East Columbia St.

FEATHER WASHING.
Wanted—5,000 lbs. of old and new feath-
ers. Highest cash prices paid at Eureka
Feather Washing Co., 410 E. Columbia St.

FURNITURE & UPHOLSTERING.
EDWARD MILLER, successor to F. J.
Reineke, Upholstery and Mattresses, Parlor
Suits, Couches, Chairs and Hair Mattresses
made to order. New No. 205, old No. 41 E.
Main St., 8d door east of Clinton. Home
phone 676.

GROCERIES AND PRODUCE.
You will make no mistake in buying gro-
ceries of us. We sell the best grades of
groceries at lowest prices. Bessert & Co.,
124 Broadway. Home phone 317.

HARDWARE AND PAINTS.
Lawn Mowers, Rubber Hose, "Melcher's"
Shower Bath Yokes. Call and examine these
and get our prices. Romary, Geogin &
Co., No. 125 E. Columbia St. Tel. 749 Main.

HARNESS.
HARNESS, SADDLES AND COLLARS.
Bridles, Whips, Combs, Brushes, etc.
612 CLINTON ST.

ICE CREAM.
BOLYARD & SONS, 327 E. Wayne St.
Both phones 891. Mfgs. The Hartzell Ice
Cream. Quality guaranteed. Absolutely
pure.

INDIANA CARPET RUG FACTORY
Have your old carpets made into pretty
and durable rugs. We make rag rugs, also
rag carpets. Satisfaction guaranteed. 1207
Lafayette St. Daseker & Smothers, Props.
Home Tel. 1748.

**INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE AND
LOANS.**
S. LUMBER CO. Rooms 2 and 3,
Base Bldg. Insurance, Real Estate and
Loans

LIVERY.
FOR SALE—3 or 4 good horses at a
bargain. A. A. Martin, 215 East Main St.
phone 431.

LUMBER YARD.
E. GILMARTIN,
Corner Berry and Holman. Tel. 444. Lum-
ber and Interior Finish.

MODEL LAUNDRY.
Try the Model Laundry. Work unsur-
passed and no rough edges. Phone 587 South
Wagon will call. Philby Rapp. Prop. 874
and 576 Broadway.

MILLINERY.
Full assortment of the latest styles Spring
patterns of Fine Millinery now ready. Call
and inspect.
MISS OTA JOHNSON, 60 Monroe Ave.

MUSIC FURNISHED.
FRANK GASSO, music furnished for Indian
Parties, etc. Fruit Dealers, 236 Calhoun
St. Harp and Violins a Specialty. Also Harp
with Full Orchestra. Residence, 42 Lashlie

MANICURE AND CHIROPDIST
Miss A. P. Morning permanently located at
room 22 Arcade. Cor. blouses and in-
growing nails scientifically treated. Parlors
open to ladies and gentlemen. Hours 9 a.
m. to 7 p. m., including Sundays.

OSTEOPATHY.
FRED RUSH, Tel. 889 Main. Successor
to Dr. Playley Bldg. Res. 610 W. Wayne. Dis-
eases treated successfully without medicine
or knife. Examination free.

PLUMBER.
ED. F. KRONMILLER,
PRACTICAL PLUMBER AND GAS FITTER,
1845 South Calhoun. Tel. 585 South

PHOTOGRAPHER.
H. E. BRADLEY,
PHOTOGRAPHER.
Finest of work at popular prices. Studio
entire 4th floor Hamilton Bank building.
Take elevator.

RESTAURANT.
We want U 2 eat at the VONDERAU RES-
TAURANT, 213 E. Main St. Meals, 10c.
Short orders a specialty.

EAT AT CRYSTAL PALACE.
BEST IN TOWN.
MRS. J. E. KLINGER,
228 E. Columbia St.

All kinds of Game and Oysters in season.
Short orders a specialty. THE QUEEN
RESTAURANT, Mrs. Jennie Gray, Propri-
etress. Old No. 19, new No. 611 Calhoun St.
Open day and night.

STOCK FOOD & GARDEN SEEDS.
We are general agents for the famous
Capital Stock Food and Hog Food. 4
FIELDS FOR ONE CENT. JOSSE & KIM-
GAIDE, 68 E. Main St., new number 228.

SLADE'S COMMISSION HOUSE.
BERRIES AND FRUITS.
Table and Barrel Salt. Seed Store, opp.
Coverdale & Archer's, Harrison street. Tel.
1325.

TEA STORE AND LAUNDRY.
Wah Kee & Co., Importers of Fine Teas
and Chinese and Japanese Fancy Goods.
Laundry exclusively fine work. E. West
Wayne street.

TRUNKS AND VALISES.
W. S. HACKETT, new No. 1225 Calhoun
St., manufacturer of Trunks, Extension
Cases, etc. Sample cases made to order.
Repairing promptly done.

UPHOLSTERER.
N. RAOTH, UPHOLSTERER, Awnings
and Mattresses made to order. Chairs
caned. Phone 451 Bell, Brown, 154 W.
Washington, corner Clay.

HENRY SCHONE & CO.,
UNDERTAKER AND
LICENSED EMBALLERS,
53 East Berry street, Aldine Block,
Opp. Postoffice, Fort Wayne, Ind.
Both Telephones 377. Res. 304 Home
Open day and night.

WALLPAPER AND DECORATIONS
SOUTH SIDE WALL PAPER STORE,
Gottlieb Haller, Wall Paper and Decorations,
Room Moulding, Window Shades, Plaster, etc.
362 S. Calhoun St. Home Tel. 278.

WIND MILLS AND SUPPLIES.
THOMPSON & BACON, Wood and Steel
Wind Mills, Pumps, Water Tanks, Wind Mills
phone 688. 316 W. Columbia St.
Supplies, Tubular Wells and Pumps. Home

It does the work or money
refunded.
Not a poison. Clean and
safe.
J. H. Schwieler's Cock-
roach and Water-Bug Pow-
der
505 E. Columbia Street.

HEATHENS OF ENGLAND

Land That Boasts Its Civilization Full of Pagans—Customs Centuries Old.

(Baltimore American.)

It will probably be news to most people that there are still living in remote and, for the most part, outlying portions of the British isle people whose dwelling places and mode of life in general are but very little removed from those of savages.

In many of the lesser known islands, for instance, the people are as much cut off from civilization as are the Inuits or the Congo dwarfs. Their houses are, so far as outward appearances go, exactly like Kaffir huts—just rough heaps of stones a few feet high, surmounted by circular straw roofs. Chimneys, as a rule, are conspicuous by their absence and the reek of the peat smoke fills each interior. Men, women and children go barefoot, even in the depths of winter.

Whisk up the average stay-at-home Englishman, set him down suddenly among these strange folks and then ask him to guess what part of the world he is in. He would probably name half a hundred outlandish places in Asia, Africa and America, but it is practically certain he would never guess that he was on a British island. Even the language of the natives—Gaelic—would be quite unintelligible to him.

Not, of course, be it understood, that these hardy fishermen are savages in the sense of being degraded, gluttonous or cruel. On the contrary, they are a fine, healthy race and exceedingly religious and temperate. But it is doubtful if their standard of living is even up to that of many aboriginal tribes and it is certain that they know for the most part quite as little of what is going on in the great world around them.

PEOPLE OF PRIMITIVE HABITS. A similar remark applies to not a few remote islands off the west coast of Ireland, where may be studied primitive habits of life, which have remained unaltered since the days of the semilegendary Fionn. The dwellings on many of these remote outposts of Britain do not even pretend to be weatherproof. They are merely rough, beachstone hovels, with thatched roofs tied on by stone-weighted wisps and, of course, no chimneys. Men, women and children are all obliged to work at the fishing and in the fields.

In parts of Connemara, too, is preserved a curious custom, which is exactly akin to the summer migration of the savage Samoyeds and their reindeer. With the coming of spring the entire population of several villages will close their winter dwellings, tie their infant children on their backs, carry with them their shovels, some corn and potatoes, with a few pots and cooking utensils, drive their cattle before them and migrate into the hills in search of fresh pasture for their flocks.

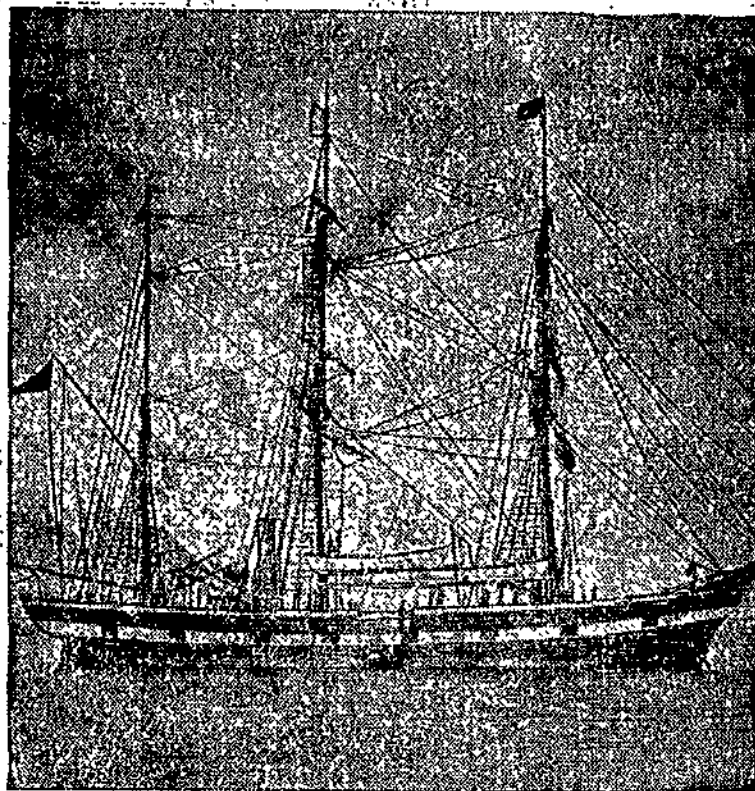
Arrived there, they build mud huts or summer houses of sods and wattles and proceed to cultivate and sow with corn a few fertile spots in the neighboring valleys. They remain thus for about two months of the spring and early summer, till the corn is sown. Then, their stock of provisions being exhausted and the pasture consumed by their cattle, they return to the shore and take out a precarious condition by fishing. No further attention is devoted to the crops until they return to reap them in the autumn in a manner similar to the spring migration.

CORNWALL HAS ITS HEATEN

The goddess Flora is worshiped annually on May 8 at Helston, in Cornwall, with much pomp, ceremony and rejoicing. On the evening of the previous day practically the entire adult population sallies forth into the surrounding countryside for garlands and green branches, just as did the ancient Romans eighteen centuries ago. The main feature of the festival is a curious dance performed to a sprightly tune, said to be used also in Wales and Brittany, and called "Flora day," as it is locally termed, both doors of all houses are kept open in order that the strings of dancers may pass through them at pleasure. For any householder to close his door would be to invite misfortune and ill luck throughout the ensuing year.

Nearly all travelers in central Africa have referred to the curious custom prevalent among almost all the pagan tribes of driving quantities of nails into sacred trees and other objects that have been adjudged worthy of veneration, and this not in malice, but in a religious rite, the nails in question being intended as votive offerings.

Exactly the same thing may be witnessed today at the sacred well of St. Maeburtha, in Loch Maree, Ross-shire, where is an ancient oak tree studded with countless nails of all sizes, the offerings of invalid pilgrims who came to worship and be cured. Pennies and halfpennies also are to be seen in enormous quantities driven edgewise into the tough bark, and a friend of the writer who visited the spot some little time back discovered in a cleft high up in the trunk what he took to be a smiling



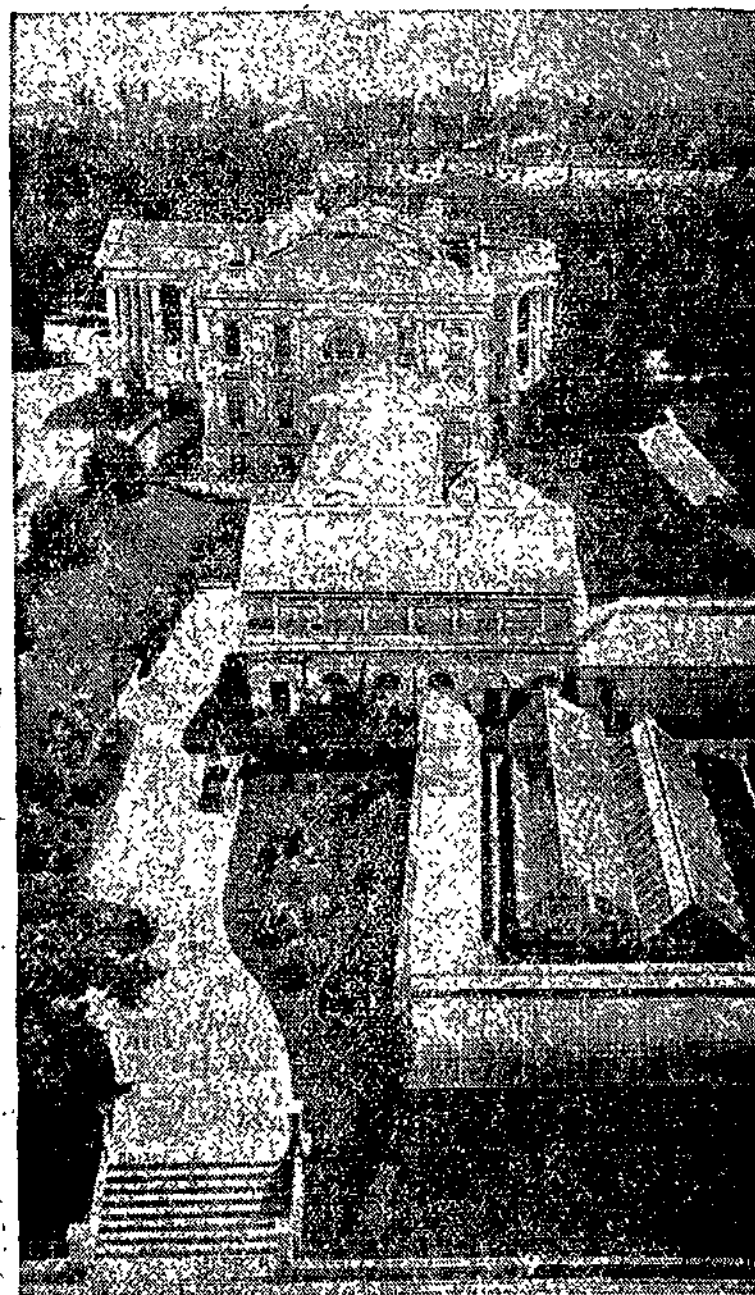
THE STEAMSHIP WINDWARD, IN WHICH MRS. PEARY HAS SAILED TO BRING BACK HER EXPLORER HUSBAND.

Mrs. Robert D. Peary is now well on her way to the arctic regions, where she expects to find her husband awaiting her at Cape Sabine after his return from his latest and last attempt to find the pole. The Windward, which is once more in use as a rescue ship, was built in England nearly half a century ago, but is still sound. It is in command of Captain Samuel W. Bartlett, a veteran skipper who has taken the Windward in and out of the frozen seas on three previous trips. Since last March the vessel had been lying off Newburg, N. Y., getting ready for the arctic expedition.



MRS. BURKE-ROCHE, AGAIN PROMINENT IN NEWPORT SOCIETY.

After spending several seasons abroad Mrs. Burke-Roche, formerly one of the acknowledged social queens of Newport, has returned to that aristocratic watering place. Elm Court, her fine cottage on Bellevue avenue, is now the scene of elaborate preparations for the coming wedding of Miss Cynthia Roche, the daughter of the house. Mrs. Burke-Roche is the divorced wife of the eccentric younger brother of Lord Fernoy and is a daughter of Frank Work of New York.



THE WHITE HOUSE CONSERVATORIES, WHICH ARE BEING REPLACED BY EXECUTIVE OFFICES.

Here is a somewhat unusual view of the executive mansion at Washington. It shows the extensive greenhouses, many of which are now being torn down to make room for the new office wing which is to be added during the summer.

On being extracted, however, it proved to be a counterfeit. Probably the donor, finding that he could get no value for his coin in the natural world, concluded he might as well try as a last resource what effect it might have in the spiritual world.

Others who flock to St. Maeburtha with their nails and their pence do not for a moment admit that they are assisting at a pagan ceremony. But they most undoubtedly are. Well, worship has always occupied an important place in paganism and the sacred oak before which each pilgrim

must thrice kneel ere humbly presenting his offering—what is it but an obvious survival of the sacred groves of Druidical times?

Similarly the final rite, in which the patient is towed thrice around the island at the stern of a boat with the course of the sun, is clearly a custom derived from those distant days when the adoration of the orb, the visible source of light and life, was the ordinary and obvious duty of those whom he benefited.

But these are harmless observances. There is a darker side to the picture. For instance, the cock has always played a prominent part in paganism the world over. In India, in Ceylon, in Hayti he is to this day openly sacrificed by being buried alive. So, too, is he in parts of Scotland, but secretly, at dead of night, with much mystery, the object being to effect a cure in cases of epilepsy and insanity, by propitiating the demon that is supposed to dwell in those afflicted by these terrible maladies. Also, it is said, it is by no means unknown among the highland crofters for one of a herd of cattle to be interred alive after a similar fashion, as an offering to the spirit of the murrain, when that disease, or anything resembling it, is more than usually prevalent.

Paganism is something which one does not usually associate with Catholic Ireland. It is a fact, however, that along parts of the wild Kerry coast mystic rites, which savants have had no difficulty in identifying with those incidental to the worship of the Greek god Priapus, are performed to this day, with more or less regularity.

The natives—wild, ignorant fishermen for the most part—are shy of letting strangers know anything about the rites in question, and inquirers are usually bluntly told to mind their own business and not to pry into matters with which they have no concern.

GEOGRAPHY AND MORALS.

"Moral obligation appears to be a geographical question," said Mr. Jacob Wright, an English engineer, who was in New York last week on his way to London from Brazil, while chatting with a few chance acquaintances in the reading room of the Astor house. The odd remark called for an explanation, which Mr. Wright gave.

"It's true," he continued. "I have had lots of experience in the northern hemisphere of this world of ours, and I rely on promises being fulfilled under the power of moral obligation according to my latitude. When a business promise is made to me I turn to my map and see what latitude I am in, for the markings on the map give me a moral thermometer that for general purposes can be relied on.

"At the equator we have zero, where I never found moral obligation to exist; and as we go northward from there we find a sense of moral obligation to increase degree by degree, until we reach the Arctic circle.

"This is no theory, for I am speaking from experience. Some of my first engineering work was done away up in Northern Norway, and I learned, to my gratification, what it was to deal with Scandinavians. Never once did I have a man among them violate his promise. When an agreement is made they appear to feel it is absolutely binding, no matter what the effect of its performance may be. Ask others who have been there and they will tell you the same thing.

"As you come down the scale and approach zero at the equator you notice that present interest more and more takes the place of moral obligation. Conditions are good in the British islands, Canada and the Northern United States, but every now and then you find a contract violated because the violator feels that it is to his interest to violate it. As you work on toward the south you find the heat is evaporating the moral element from obligations more and more and the proportion of absolute selfishness and concentrated indifference increases.

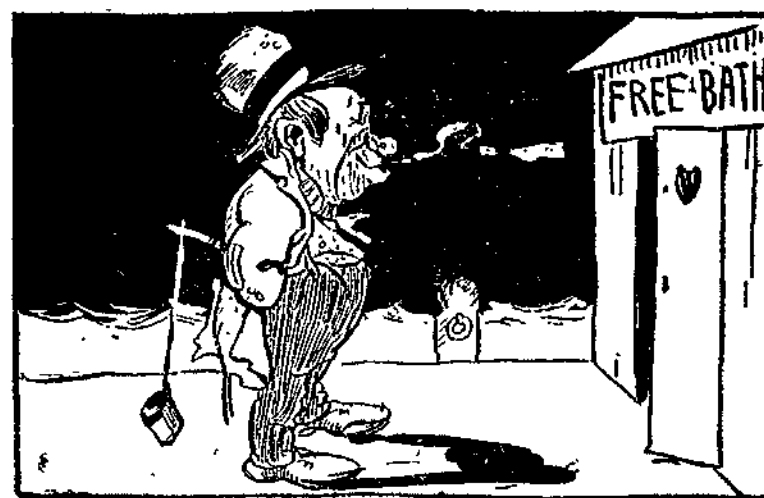
"When you are at the equator you have reached zero. There is no trace of obligation to be found. I have just come from there, and my last experience is fresh in my mind. My final contract was made with two natives of Villa Nova, at the mouth of the Amazon, for a boat that they were to put at my disposal the next morning, and it was made in good Portuguese, too. The next day, when the boat did not come, I hunted up the other parties to the contract and they coolly told me that they had a better offer for it."

JUST LOOK AT HER.

Whence came that sprightly step, faultless skin, rich, rosy complexion, smiling face? She looks good, feels good. Here's her secret. She uses Dr. King's New Life Pills. Result—all organs active, digestion good, no headaches, no chance for "blues." Try them yourself. Only 25c at Dreier & Bro.

Luther H. Holmes, of Springfield, Mo., has refused to adopt the name for doing so he

WEARY WIGGLES' NIGHTMARE.



"De idea of such t'ings!"



"Whoop! Help!"



G-T-T-T!!



"Murder!"



—T-T-T-T—



"O! Andy! Wake up! I've had an awful dream!"

would have received \$12,000. Louise Frisbie, his aunt, left him that sum on condition that he make the change, but he refuses to do so. He had a year to consider the matter.

ALL WERE SAVED.

"For years I suffered such untold misery from bronchitis," writes J. H. Johnston, of Broughton, Ga., "that often I was unable to work. Then, when everything else failed, I was wholly cured by Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. My wife suffered intensely from asthma, till it cured her, and all our experience goes to show it is the best croup medicine in the world." A trial will convince you it's unrivaled for throat and lung diseases. Guaranteed bottles 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottles free at Dreier & Bro.

Of all the silks used in the United States \$20,000,000 worth is imported and \$107,000,000 worth home

made. The domestic silk industry employs 24,000 men, 36,000 women and 6,000 children in 483 mills, with \$81,000,000 capital.

CONSUMPTION THREATENED.

"I was troubled with a hacking cough for a year and I thought I had consumption," says C. Unger, 211 Maple St., Champaign, Ill. "I tried a great many remedies and I was under the care of physicians for several months. I used one bottle of Foley's Honey and Tar. It cured me, and I have not been troubled since." Sold by Dreier & Bro. and Pellens & Polster.

The junacy rate in hard-headed Dundee, Scotland, is to be raised a halfpenny.

Foley's Kidney Cure will cure all diseases arising from disordered kidneys, bladder, prostate, etc. Sold by Dreier & Bro. and Pellens & Polster.



MOTHERS, DO YOU KNOW

the many so-called birth medicines, and most remedies for women in the treatment of her delicate organs, contain more or less opium, morphine and strychnine?

Do You Know that in most countries druggists are not permitted to sell narcotics without labeling them poisons?

Do You Know that you should not take internally any medicine for the pain accompanying pregnancy?

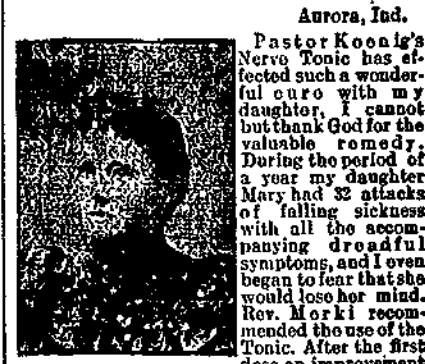
Do You Know that Mother's Friend is applied externally only?

Do You Know that Mother's Friend is a celebrated prescription, and that it has been in use over forty years, and that each bottle of the genuine bears the name of The Bradford Regulator Co.?

Do you know that when you use this remedy during the period of gestation that you will be free of pain and bear healthy, hearty and clever children?

Well, these things are worth knowing. They are facts. Of druggists at \$1.00. Don't be persuaded to try a substitute. Our little book "Motherhood" free. THE BRADFORD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.

A Gift of God.



Miss M. Vidoureck.

I have sent a circular of this greatest of remedies to Europe, so that it may become known there and will have it published in my home paper in Austria.

ROSALIA VIDOURECKE: A Valuable Book on Nervous Diseases sent free to any address, and poor patients can also obtain this medicine free of charge.

This remedy has been prepared by the Reverend Father Joseph, of Fort Wayne, Ind., since 1876, and is now prepared under his direction by the

KOENIG MED. CO., Chicago, Ill.

Sold by Druggists at \$1 per Bottle. 6 for \$5. Large Size, \$1.75. 6 Bottles for \$9.

IN FORT WAYNE BY DREIER & BRO.

When Others Fail, Consult DR. WENGER,



SPECIALIST.

25 years European and American hospital and private practice experience for all Desperate, Chronic, Nervous and Private Diseases of Head, Neck, Throat, Lungs, Liver, Kidney, Stomach, Heart, Bowels, Bladder, Blood, Skin, Eye, Ear and Sexual Diseases. Kidney and Urinary weak back, pain in side, abdomen, bladder, sediment in urine, brick dust or white, painful urination. Bright's disease and all diseases of the bladder.

Private Diseases—Gleet, Gonorrhea, Inflammation, Discharges, Stricture, Weakness of Organs, Syphilis, Erythroderma, Venereal and kindred troubles quickly restored.

Lost Manhood and all its attending ailments, both young and old men. The awful effects of early indiscretion, producing weakness, nervous debility, night emissions, exhausting drains, pimples, rashness, loss of energy and weakness of both body and brain. Cancers, Tumors, Piles cured without knife or pain.

Do not let timidity or prejudice keep you from calling. OFFICE HOURS—8 to 12 and 1 to 5. Sundays, 2 to 4 only.

Dr. N. R. Wenger,

126 Calhoun Street,

FORT WAYNE, IND.

H. G. PATTON

OPTICIAN

EYES EXAMINED FREE 131 EAST BERRY FORT WAYNE

ESTABLISHED 1833.

FORT WAYNE, IND. SATURDAY, AUGUST 2, 1902.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

TROOPS TO STAY

GOVERNOR STONE DECLINES TO
WITHDRAW THEM.

THINKS IT WOULD BE UNSAFE

RAILWAY BROTHERHOODS TO
AID STRIKERS.

WILL SET A NEW PRECEDENT

ALL REPORTED QUIET IN THE
STRIKE REGION.

Harrisburg, Pa., Aug. 2.—Governor Stone made the following reply today to the request of the officials of district No. 9 of the United Mine Workers, asking for the recall of the troops at Shenandoah:

"Harrisburg, Pa., Aug. 2, 1902.—Miles Dougherty et al.: Yours of the 31st ultimo requesting the recall of the troops was duly received. Upon full consideration of the letter I am of the opinion that it would not be wise nor safe to withdraw the troops at present.

W. A. Stone.
The governor left this afternoon for Atlantic City to spend Sunday. He said he believed there would be no further trouble in the strike region. He will return to Harrisburg on Monday.

RAILWAY MEN TO AID.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Aug. 2.—In the absence of President Mitchell in Scranton, things were unusually quiet at strike headquarters today.

A letter has been received from Grand Chief P. H. Morrissey, of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, in which he says it is the intention of all the brotherhoods to give the striking miners practical assistance at once. It is said this is the first time in the history of the strike that an executive officer of the railroad brotherhoods has defined the position of the railway employees of the country.

The following official statement has been issued from strike headquarters:

"The anthracite region finds strikers firm and unyielding.
"West Virginia men are still firm. Judges Jackson and Keller have enjoined the strikers from doing anything save swimming, flying and sleeping.

"No signs of settlement in Michigan.

"West Pennsylvania strike still on, with the strikers firm and confident."

LEADERS COUNSEL PEACE.

Shenandoah, Pa., Aug. 2.—President John Fahy, district number 9, United Mine Workers, who arrived here last night, held conferences today with the officers of the local miners' unions. Mr. Fahy, following out instructions from President Mitchell, is making every effort to have the striking mine workers maintain peace.

In this connection he said today that all persons in or out of the organization who in any way violate the law are enemies of the union and that the organization will do all in its power to place such persons in jail. Local union 1509 held a special meeting today and will probably appoint a committee to maintain the peace.

Brig. Gen. Gobin had no information from the surrounding region of any trouble today, everything being reported extremely quiet. The general is maintaining rigid discipline in the camp. No soldier is permitted outside the line after taps.

Provost Marshal Farquhar has a large force of men on duty and as far as possible he is preventing the troops from mingling with the strikers. This precaution is being taken so that the militia cannot be held responsible for any outbreak that may occur. Additional soldiers who were not at home when the troops were called out, arrived today. Altogether there are a little over 1,400 men in the camp.

HABEAS CORPUS FOR MINERS.

Clackburg, W. Va., Aug. 2.—Judge Nathan Goff, of the United States circuit court, yesterday issued a writ of habeas corpus in behalf of eight miners punished by Judge Jackson for contempt of court. This is the first step by the United Mine Workers to set aside the injunction and decision of Judge Jackson, and is regarded as an important victory for labor.

The petition was presented in behalf of Thomas Hagerty and other strike leaders sentenced to jail at Parkersburg by Judge Jackson for violation of the injunction issued by him. After hearing arguments Judge Goff granted the writ asked

for by the miners and ordered the marshal to produce Thomas Hagerty and the other prisoners here for a hearing next Tuesday at 10 o'clock. The miners are jubilant.

SPIRITUALISTS ELECT.

Anderson, Ind., Aug. 2.—The Indiana Association of Spiritualists elected the following state officers at Chesterfield yesterday afternoon: President, E. B. Chamness, of Alexandria; vice president, L. O. Edson, Hartford City; secretary, Miss Flora Hardin, Anderson; financial secretary, L. Waters, Hartford City; treasurer, Henry Bronnenberg, Chesterfield; trustees, J. M. Best, Winchester; P. B. Millsbaugh, Anderson; H. J. Leonard, Alexandria, and Z. T. Mong, of Muncie. The contest for the presidency was lively. Dr. Hilligoss, of Anderson, and Judge J. H. Mock, of Bluffton, being the other candidates.

OPENS OFFICES NEXT WEEK

FORT WAYNE, VAN WERT AND
LIMA COMPANY.

Final Details to be Arranged at Meeting Monday and Work Will Begin at Once.

The new Fort Wayne, Van Wert and Lima Traction company will open offices in Fort Wayne next week and at once take up the active building of the new interurban line eastward from Fort Wayne. Definite quarters have not yet been selected, but it is probable a suite of rooms in the Bank block will be chosen.

Early in the week, probably on Monday, a meeting of the stockholders in the big \$2,000,000 company will be held in Fort Wayne, and at that time the organization will be perfected by the election of officers, the closing of contracts, and orders will be given to at once commence the construction of the road with all possible vigor.

Some little work has already been done at New Haven in order to comply with the terms of the cable franchise, which provided that the work of construction must have commenced by August 1, but the force will be very greatly augmented during the coming week. Deeds for practically all the right-of-way between Fort Wayne and Lima have been taken up by the new company.

Frank P. Edson, right-of-way man for the company, was in the city today. Mr. Edson says the entire route from Van Wert to Dixon has been purchased and paid for and options have been secured on the remainder of the line. Next week Mr. Edson will start eastward from Fort Wayne, taking up the deeds and paying for the right-of-way upon this end of the line.

ADDED AN ASSISTANT.

The city school board has added an assistant instructor in mathematics to the faculty of the high school, and Thomas McCormick has been appointed to the position. The young man is a son of Dr. McCormick, of this city, was valedictorian of the Fort Wayne high school class of 1897, and later graduated from Hiram college. He is admirably equipped for his new position and gives promise of filling the place most acceptably.

HAS TYPHOID FEVER.

Fred McCulloch, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles McCulloch, who returned a few days ago from Hill school in very poor health, has now what is pronounced by the attending physician to be a typical case of typhoid fever. It was feared from the first that the ailment would develop into typhoid and today his physician says there is no longer any doubt of it, though there are reasons for the belief that the attack may not be a severe one.

TRACY SEEN AGAIN.

Spokane, Wash., Aug. 2.—Harry Tracy, the Oregon convict, passed through Coulee City, Wash., last night, about 11 o'clock, and is reported to have been seen at Almira, the next station east, at 3 o'clock this morning. Coulee City and Almira are on the Northern Pacific, midway between Seattle and the Idaho state line. This would seem to confirm the report that Tracy is making his way to the "Hole-in-the-Wall" country, in Wyoming.

Miss Jennie Bayless will entertain the Gaudemus club Monday afternoon. The club will give a dance in Mukewee's hall Wednesday evening. Miss Grace Chase will play.

RACE FOR \$50,000

BORALMA AND LORD DERBY AT
CHARTER OAK TRACK.

LAWSON'S HORSE TAKES ONE

WINS FIRST HEAT EASILY IN

2:08 PLAT.

IMMENSE CROWD IS THERE

GREAT TROTTERS CONTEST FOR

SUPREMACY.

Charter Oak Park, Hartford, Conn., Aug. 2.—In the great match race for \$20,000 a side with \$10,000 added, between Thomas W. Lawson's Boralma and E. E. Smathers' Lord Derby, the Lawson trotter won the first heat in 2:08.

Lord Derby had the pole, but lost in the first half mile. Coming down the stretch Lord Derby went into the air and it was Boralma's heat with ease.

Ten thousand people are witnessing the battle for supremacy between these two premiers of the trotting world and up to the beginning of the race Lord Derby was favorite in the betting.

The managers of the day's program had provided an afternoon full of sport for horse lovers. At 1:30 the first heat of three minor races were scheduled to start. These events were:

A 2:14 trot, purse \$1,200; two in three; a 2:09 pace, purse \$1,000, two in three; a 2:11 pace, purse \$1,200, two in three.

It was planned to have these three events out of the way by 2:30 p. m., when the great race will be started.

THE CASH AT STAKE.

Lord Derby and Boralma were to race to settle the disputed question of supremacy and for an incidental consideration involving \$50,000 of money. Mr. Smathers and Mr. Lawson abided to the letter by the original agreement and posted the wagers of \$20,000 a side. To this \$40,000 is to be added \$10,000 of the gate receipts.

The horses were matched to trot five one-mile heats if necessary, the victory and fortune to go to the winner of the best three in five. In the matter of age and records there was little to choose between the horses. Lord Derby is seven years old and has a record of 2:00 1/2. Boralma is six years old and she has done a mile in 2:07.

"Ed" Geers is the driver of Lord Derby and Thomas D. Zarsh sits in the sulky behind the Lawson horse. Frank Walker, of New York, was the starter chosen. Alexander Harrison, of Hartford, and A. E. Perrin, of Buffalo, are two of the judges. The third judge was not chosen until later in the day.

LORD DERBY FAVORITE.

It was evident early in the afternoon that the friends of Lord Derby were in a majority. He was selling at odds of \$1,000 to \$600 in the pools. Nearly every noted horseman in the country was in the throng of 5,000 or 6,000 people who had assembled at the park by 1 o'clock. It was expected that William C. Whitney would arrive in season for the big race.

John Roach, who represents Thomas W. Lawson, the owner of Boralma, conversed with Mr. Lawson over the telephone during the morning regarding the betting. Roach expressed great confidence in the ability of Boralma to win in spite of the odds against him in the betting.

In the 2:09 pace, Joe Pointer was selling choice against the field and in the 2:14 trot Ida Highland was the favorite. At 2 o'clock it was estimated that there were 10,000 people in the park. A special train of six cars from New York brought a delegation of between 500 and 600, arriving here at 1:45.

The big race was considerably delayed to running of the 2:09 and 2:11 pace events. At 3 o'clock the betting was 2 to 1 in favor of Lord Derby.

FARMER'S BARN BURNS.

The large barn upon the farm of William Witzgall, in Pleasant township, was totally destroyed by fire Friday night, together with practically all its contents. The fire occurred about 9 o'clock, and its origin is unknown. Only meagre reports of the blaze reached Secretary Kelsey, of the Farmers' Insurance company, today.

HAS EMBEZZLED \$120,000.

Boston, Aug. 2.—Henry P. Coe, the former treasurer of the Bowker Fertilizer company and the Dudley ho-

siery mills of Newton, who was arrested last night for the alleged embezzlement of \$120,000, was held for the grand jury today in \$10,000 which was furnished. Specifically he was accused today of the larceny of a note for \$25,000, payable on demand from the Bowker company on June 3. Mr. Coe waived examination. In a statement issued by the Bowker company today the history of the affair is given, together with a confession signed by Mr. Coe, in which he said that he had used the notes of the Bowker company in carrying on the business of the Dudley hosiery mills at New London for ten years, and that he had used \$120,000. Exports, it is said, have found the amount stated to be exactly correct.

THE PRESIDENT'S VISITORS

PULPIT, BAR, PRESS AND POLITICS REPRESENTED.

Many Callers at Sagamore Hill and a Large Party Entertained at Luncheon.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., Aug. 2.—The pulpit, the press, the bar and politics were represented today about the luncheon board of President Roosevelt at Sagamore Hill. Senator Millard, of Nebraska, accompanied by a friend of his own state, came down from New York to talk to Mr. Roosevelt about his western trip and to make some arrangements for his visit to Nebraska. The president will be in Nebraska on dates already tentatively determined, although not formally announced. His visit to Nebraska will be in the closing days of September.

Among the guests at luncheon were Silas McBee, of New York, editor of the Churchman; Bishop Dudley, of the Episcopal church, diocese of Kentucky; Charles Nagel, of St. Louis; George Harvey, editor of Harper's Weekly; George W. Hinman, of Chicago, editor of the Inter-Ocean; and Edward Kent, of New York. Assurance is given that no particular significance attaches to the calls of any of the gentlemen, the desire of the president being to entertain them socially at his country home.

President Roosevelt is in receipt of scores of communications by wire and by mail regarding the vacancy on the board of commissioners of the District of Columbia caused by the death a few days ago of John W. Ross. The appointee to succeed Mr. Ross will be a candidate. Every mail brings letters of endorsement of candidates or letters bearing upon the selection of Mr. Ross' successor without mentioning particular names. It is not known when the president may make the appointment.

LOCAL LINES.

A. H. Dougall leaves this evening for Lake Maxinkuckee.

Miss Ethel Hall is the guest of Miss Leah Karns in Bluffton.

C. A. Hood has removed from Griffith street to 345 West Butler street. The Amateur Driving club will hold a special meeting on Monday evening.

C. J. Stier left for Chicago today and will be absent a week on business.

Mrs. Harry Berman has returned from a visit with her parents in Kalamazoo, Mich.

"The Attractive Power in Jesus" will be the theme of the sermon at Christ's Lutheran church Sunday morning.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Hahn will arrive from Buffalo this evening to be the guests of Mr. Hahn's parents over Sunday.

Miss Abbie E. Moore leaves Monday over the Nickel Plate for Seattle, Wash., and San Francisco. She will be gone three months.

All members of the W. C. T. U. and their friends are invited by the local branch of the order to go to Rome City next Tuesday, that being W. C. T. U. day at Island Park assembly.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Newpher and daughter, Florence, of Pullman, Ill., will return home tomorrow, after a visit of two weeks with Mr. and Mrs. Louis Martin, of 625 Hendricks street.

Frank Newcomb, the well known barber, who has been a patient at St. Joseph hospital under the care of Dr. C. B. Stemen, is considerably improved in health and was able to go to his home on Madison street today.

Judge S. M. Hench has just returned from a business visit to parts of southwestern Texas. The judge was much fatigued on his arrival here, having spent the entire time since Tuesday morning making the return journey. The floods in Texas greatly delayed trains and added numerous inconveniences to the trip.

TALK OF TRUSTS

REICHSTAG TARIFF EXPERTS
DISCUSS SUBJECT.

IN FEAR OF THE STEEL TRUST

AFRAID MORGAN MAY CAPTURE

GERMAN MARKET.

TRUST PRINCIPLE ENDURING

COMMITTEE MAKING SLOW PROGRESS.

Berlin, Aug. 2.—The reichstag tariff experts find an inexhaustible mine to support any proposition, whether protective or of free trade character, in the American tariff and the enormous literature that has grown up around it.

Steel rails were considered by the tariff committee yesterday and among piles of debating material before the members were reports of American senate and house on the tariff. Count Von Posadowsky-Wehner, the imperial secretary of state for the interior, had a volume of the United States census before him and Herr Bernstein, the socialist leader, was armed with the testimony taken before the American tariff committee, from which he quoted Henry O. Havemeyer, president of the American Sugar Refining Co., to the effect that the tariff was the mother of all trusts.

Every speaker favoring the ten marks per ton duty on rails as provided by the bill alluded to the United States Steel corporation, averring that the domestic German market would be taken by that trust whenever sales in the United States languished.

Herr Bernstein, who is the most earnest reasoner among the socialists, predicted the break down of the steel trust from over-capitalization and over-confidence of its managers. He had before him a copy of President Charles M. Schwab's recent declaration to the New Jersey courts on the company's financial position.

REFERS TO MORGAN.
The speaker said J. Pierpont Morgan was boldly operating on the great principle underlying future production, namely, the correlation of all elements on a colossal scale under one management.

Whether the steel trust was permanent or not, the principle on which it was founded would endure as a guide to the production of the future. If the trust came to a point where it had to sell steel at any price, it would so disorganize international markets that ten marks a ton would not protect German makers; nothing short of prohibition would do that. Count Von Posadowsky-Wehner remarked that there was much truth in that statement.

The committee, partly on account of its peculiar make-up, progresses slowly with the bill and each of nine parties has a fixed number of representatives on the committee and can send any member the party pleases to committee meetings. The sum of 2,000 marks is allowed each member. Hence in order to give as many members of the reichstag as possible a slice of the funds, the representation is constantly changing. Only one or two representatives of each party are in continuous attendance and every newcomer makes a long speech.

STEAMER STRIKES A ROCK.

Halifax, N. S., Aug. 2.—A message to the customs officials here announces that the Norwegian steamer Blandmanden, Captain Amundsen, from Hamburg for Philadelphia, struck on White Point ledge, off Canso, in a dense fog today. No details were made known by the advice to the customs officers, aside from the statement that the steamer has a big cargo and a number of passengers. The customs department at Ottawa has been advised of the accident and has ordered officers to the scene, which is about four miles from Canso.

COUNTY FREE FROM IT.

"Allen county, outside the city of Fort Wayne, is free from smallpox," said the health officer, Dr. Carl Proeger, this morning. "Inside the city we are not quite so fortunate." The physician in attendance upon August Nagel, the Hanna street patient who has been critically ill with the disease, stated today that his patient was progressing nicely toward recovery, and is now able to sit up a portion of the time.

NEGRO IS TWICE HANGED.

Richmond, Va., Aug. 2.—At Wise Court House yesterday, in the pres-

ence of a thousand people, George Robinson, colored, was hanged for the murder of another negro. On the first drop the rope broke. Robinson was brought up the steps on the outside of the scaffold to be hanged the second time and, had to wait until the sheriff went to a store to secure another rope. He was conscious throughout the whole of this remarkable ordeal and did not show the faintest sign of collapse.

WERE WEDDED AT NOON.

Walter N. Gaskill, of Huntington, and Miss Ruth D. Diefendorfer, of Zanesville, were united in marriage at noon today, the ceremony being performed by Rev. Asher S. Preston, at the parsonage of the Wayne street M. E. church. The young couple were accompanied by Mrs. Diefendorfer, of this city, a sister-in-law of the bride. Mr. and Mrs. Gaskill will reside in Huntington, where the husband is employed as a railroad man.

PREPARE FOR CORONATION

LONDON SEES RENEWAL OF ACTIVITIES.

Street Decorations are Being Replaced for the Royal Event One Week from Today.

London, Aug. 2.—New preparations for the coronation of King Edward next Saturday are proceeding rather mechanically. The erection of the familiar street barriers, the cleansing and decorating of the stands and the rehanging of decorations attract slight attention. Public interest in the actual proceedings, however, is rekindled by official assurance that the king is going on finely and that his majesty will be able to bear the fatigue of being crowned. The publication of the official program of the procession shows no special changes from the original arrangement, but the ceremonies in Westminster Abbey have been curtailed by the omission of the litany and sermon and by the recital of the recognition once instead of four times. A new series of rehearsals have begun at the abbey, with dignified movements and recitatives, and these are far more impressive than anything connected with the street spectacle.

The city council of Westminster, in compliance with the king's wishes, have voted that no further expenditures be incurred in replacing the street decorations. The club-houses which line a considerable portion of the route and most of the other buildings are being redecorated; the Canadian arch is being redressed with fresh specimens of Canada's agricultural products, and the Indian contingent is erecting an arch on Parliament street. The illuminations on coronation night will be largely as originally planned. The vicinity of the Bank of England, the Royal Exchange and the mansion house will be a blaze of electric lights, and the Strand, Trafalgar square, Whitehall, Pall Mall, St. James' square and Piccadilly will be gorgeous with illuminations, many of which will be displayed on Kitchener night, August 6, also.

GIRLS ARE BECOMING EXPERT.

Prof. Bevans, of Indianapolis, is giving swimming lessons at Rome City, among his pupils being Miss Mae Fitzpatrick, daughter of Master Mechanic Fitzpatrick, of the Pennsylvania shops here, who, after two or three lessons swam 400 feet without assistance or the use of a life preserver. The young lady expects, within a few days, to dispense with the use of a boat between Spring Beach hotel and the boat landing at the depot by swimming across the lake. A number of other young ladies will surprise their friends in the art under the professor's excellent instructions.

ITALIAN KING'S MISSION.

Berlin, Aug. 2.—The object of the visit of the king of Italy to the German emperor at the end of this month is to propose a reduction of continental armaments. This was the purpose of his visit to the czar, from whom he received every encouragement. He will come to the emperor with Russia's full support.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Walter M. Gaskill and Ruth B. Diefendorfer.
W. E. Doud and family arrived in the city this morning after a four weeks' stay in the north. The trip included a visit at Mackinac Island and a ten-day tour of the Georgian bay country.

A MADDENED MOB

AROUND JAIL CLAMORING FOR
MURDERER'S LIFE.

NEGRO LIKELY TO BE LYNCHED

CRIPPLE CREEK FOLKS DEEPLY

STIRRED BY MURDER.

QUARRELED OVER A TRIFLE

NEGRO STABBED MAN WHO DEMANDED PAYMENT.

Cripple Creek, Col., Aug. 2.—A mob surrounds the county jail here, threatening to lynch John Randolph, a negro miner known as "Black Stratton," who today stabbed and killed William Wilkinson, a clerk employed by the Barwise Commission company.

The men quarreled over the payment for some nuts which the negro had taken from the store. Following the stabbing Randolph escaped to the hills, but was captured three miles southwest of Cripple Creek. After a two hour chase he was placed in jail. A mob gathered and Chief of Police Burton, mounting the jail steps, begged the men to disperse. While the mob waited for a while it is believed Randolph will be lynched before nightfall. Wilkinson came here from Arkansas City, Kan., three years ago.

WILL NOT PERMIT THE FIGHT

M'GOVERN-CORBETT CONTEST MAY BE PREVENTED.

Connecticut Authorities Issue a Veto

—Terry Declares Fight Will Come Off.

Norwich, Conn., Aug. 2.—In an interview today regarding his position relative to the McGovern-Corbett prize fight, which is scheduled to take place at New London, on Aug. 29, State Attorney Lucas today said: "The fight will positively not take place. I have personally interviewed Chief Justice Torrance, of the supreme court, and he has agreed to hold a special session of the superior criminal court on Aug. 29 in New London and measures will be taken to prevent the fight being held." Regarding the particular methods to be used to prevent the fight, Mr. Lucas was non-committal.

M'GOVERN DEFIANT.

Stratford, Conn., Aug. 2.—When told of the statement of State Attorney Lucas, of New London county, that legal steps would be taken to prevent the McGovern-Corbett fight at New London, Terry McGovern, who is training here, said:

"The fight will positively come off. If we are arrested before the fight, we will furnish bail and then go on with the contest. If we are arrested after the bout, we do not care. The people have been looking forward to this contest and we are anxious for it. It is too late now to back down and the people will not be disappointed."

McGovern was very emphatic in his statement and declares he would make a great effort to pull off the fight.

REJOICE AT GIRL'S BIRTH.

Rome, Aug. 2.—The Princess Rospigliosi, who was Miss Marie Reid, of Washington, D. C., gave birth today to a daughter. Both mother and child are well. There is considerable rejoicing among those who have been opposed to the princess' marriage at the fact that the child is not a boy. The Princess Rospigliosi was married to the prince after a divorce from Frederic Parkhurst, of Bangor, Maine. The Catholic church did not recognize this divorce and refused to give permission to a Blue sister to nurse the princess at her confinement, holding that the marriage to the prince was non-existent.

NEV. SEARS LEAVES.

Rev. Hiram Sears, of Cleveland, O., who has been in Fort Wayne for a few days, collecting aid for the Western Seamen's Friend society, will return home soon. Rev. Sears says that but for the absence of some of his former contributors from the city he would have done as well as usual. He returns his thanks, however, to all persons who have assisted him in his humane work.

CURES A COLD IN ONE DAY

LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE

THIS SIGNATURE

E. W. Grover

APPEARS

ON EVERY BOX OF THE GENUINE.

\$10 \$15 \$25

\$50 \$75

\$100

Or any amount you may want—at a less RATE and on better TERMS than are offered by any other concern in the business.

We make loans on furniture, pianos, horses and wagons, buggies and other like security.

If you need money for any purpose COME TO US. It is our business to make loans to people who are temporarily embarrassed and need the money at once.

Your property is left in your possession and you have the use of the money as well as the security. It is easy to pay back as we require but small weekly or monthly payments on any loan.

Be independent—Don't go to your friends—You may and may not get it, with the possibility of every one knowing your business. ALL our business is strictly PRIVATE and CONFIDENTIAL.

MAKE NO MISTAKE—but call on us before making a loan, it will be to your interest as we will surely save you money.

IT PAYS TO BORROW FROM US. We will give you full particulars as to our manner of making loans on calling at the office. We have plenty of time to tell you all about it and no charge for the information.

INDIANA MORTGAGE LOAN CO.
Room 3, Arcade, upstairs; Home phone 203. Office open Saturday evenings from 7 to 9.

Weighed in the Balance



and found to meet requirement. The flour products of the City Mills stand in the front rank of foodstuffs. The brands of "Hungarian Process" or "Silver Dollar Patent" are well known and give universal satisfaction. These flours are made from the best selected wheat and by up-to-date methods of roller mill grinding. Ask your grocer for "Hungarian" or "Silver Dollar." Take no flours "just as good," but insist upon the best.

C. Tresselt & Sons.

LINEN SKIRTS.

Linens of every description are in good taste. By French tailors they are made into fairly long skirts, heavily strapped, and these are worn either with skirted Russian blouses, or shorter waists, or Eton blouses, with Irish lace collars attached. Pale shell pink or cherry-red are the colors most popular for the short skirts worn beneath these garments. Some of the mauve and butchers' blue linens are relieved with cream lace insertions and appliques, the effect being exceedingly smart. Many of the gowns prepared for afternoon wear are in black and white silk or French muslin. An admirable costume of white satin dotted with black was made with a skirt which fitted the figure nearly half its length, below which was arranged a graduated flounce of black net ruffled with white lace dotted with black. Pale apple-green silk was used for the foundation skirt, vest front, and folded waistband, over which the blouse pouched lightly. Soft, delicate shades of sage, apple, chrysanthemum, golden and sea-green are in great vogue where blue of color is requisite.

Simple dainty frocks for young girls are made this season with surface fronts, tucked on the shoulders, open just under the chin to reveal a little vest in V outline. Be this vest the front lap, to form a closing, a slight blouse effect being just at the belt.

IDOLIZED LEADER

MITCHELL HAS AFFECTIONS OF THE MINERS.

ADDRESSES IMMENSE THROG SEVEN THOUSAND HATS DOFFED TO THE PRESIDENT.

SAYS STRIKE WILL BE WON RIOTERS WORST ENEMIES OF THE STRIKERS.

Seranton, Pa., Aug. 2.—The first of the strikers' meetings planned to take place at the various strike centers was held yesterday afternoon in the Round woods. There were 7,000 strikers present from all part of the city and the adjoining towns, some locals having marched four miles to the meeting, headed by a band or drum corps and carrying flags and banners. National President John Mitchell, District President T. D. Nichols, District Vice President Adam R. Ryscavage, District Secretary John T. Dempsey, Organizer Mortimer Menolo and Sub-District President T. Phillips delivered addresses. Vice President Ryscavage spoke in Polish and Organizer Menolo in Italian.

The crowd enthusiastically cheered all the speakers and fairly went wild over Mitchell. When he was introduced to speak some one shouted "Hats off!" and although the sun's rays beamed down so intensely that many were carried from the crowd exhausted, every man in the vast assemblage bared his head and remained uncovered until his speech was concluded. Then the crowd surged about the platform and shook his hands until he himself was almost exhausted.

MITCHELL'S ADDRESS.
Mr. Mitchell's speech was brief and dealt only with the live issues of the fight. He said in part: "It has been said by some who are not your friends that the miners of the Seranton region are getting tired of the strike and are about to return to work. I come to find out if this is so. I want to know if you are going to return to work, dishonoring your organization and dishonoring yourselves."

Here the speaker was interrupted with cries of "Never, never," "No," "Don't you believe it," and the like. "If the strike is lost," continued Mr. Mitchell, "may God Almighty help the men, women and children who depend for their subsistence on the mining of anthracite coal. If the strike is lost you will pay the cost of the strike. I want to say that the anthracite miners went on strike themselves. They voted for the strike. It was not the officers of the United Mine Workers' union who called the strike. It will never end until you vote it ended."

"I want to appeal to men with means to refrain from applying for relief. Let the fund be used by those who are in absolute need of help. Be patient with your committees. Put your shoulder to the wheel and do your share of the work. Don't depend altogether upon your officers to win the fight. If we are to win we must all help. The one among you who violates the law is the worst enemy you have. No one is more pleased than the operators in New York to hear of disorder in the coal regions. I want our men to exercise their rights that inure to them under the laws, but I want that no man shall transgress the laws."

SAYS STRIKE WILL BE WON.
"The strike will be won. (Loud and prolonged cheers.) I have no more doubt about it than I have that I am standing here and addressing you. The operators are trying to make it appear that the strike is beginning to break up. There is a saying that those who come from afar can lie with impunity. At Shamokin the operators tell the strikers that the men at Wilkesbarre are returning to work. At Wilkesbarre they tell them the men at Shamokin are returning, and at other places they tell them the men at Seranton are weakening. I fail to see any signs of weakening here. (Laughter and applause.)"

"(This is possibly the last time I will talk to you, and I want you to listen to me. I want to impress on you the importance of winning this strike. If you win, as you surely will win, there will be no more strikes; there will be a basis of adjustment arrived at which will prevent strikes. If you lose the strike the operators will make you pay for their strike losses by reducing your wages. And if you lose the strike you lose your organization. I trust and hope and constantly pray you will stand as you did in 1900." (Cheers and cries of "We will.")

Before the handshaking episode had begun Chairman Phillips asked all who favored a fight to a finish to raise their hands. Every hand went up.

HISTORIC INCIDENT.
Twenty-five years ago yesterday, Aug. 1, 1877, 10,000 striking miners, who had been out for six months,

met at this same Round woods, in almost the identical spot where yesterday's meeting was held, and with uplifted hands avowed that they would not return to work until their demands were granted. That afternoon occurred the memorable riot in Lackawanna avenue, when a company of hastily formed vigilantes killed two men, fired upon a procession made up of strikers from this and another mass meeting, who were bent upon burning breakers, and who had nearly killed Mayor McKune when he tried to halt them. A week later the miners went back to work without gaining any concessions and with their union disrupted.

As a precaution against a possible disorder a big squad of police was kept in reserve at headquarters and twenty patrolmen were stationed in the neighborhood of the Oxford colliery, which has resumed operations, and which was almost within sight of the mass meeting.

STILL A MYSTERY.

Laporte, Ind., Aug. 2.—Sheriff Small today discovered additional evidence to show that Mrs. William Tolton, of Westville, who is mysteriously missing, as the result of which her husband is held on a charge of murder, had been seen going toward the Wabash station Monday morning in line to catch the 5 o'clock train. The conductor's report shows that two Westville-Chicago tickets were honored on that train. Harold and Rose Hill, who went to Chicago to visit the hospitals, returned yesterday, having been unsuccessful in their efforts to locate the missing woman.

The officers are not now working on the theory that Tolton murdered his wife, but that he sent her away, hoping she would never return. It is believed that Tolton knows more than he has told and that he can clear up the mystery if he is so disposed. Efforts to force a confession from him will be made. His latest story is that his wife has gone to her uncle, John Poldorfer, in Miller City, Ohio, but a telegram last night from him is to the effect that he has not heard of his niece in three years.

E. W. GROVER.

This name must appear on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets, the celebrated Cold and Grip Cure, 45 cents.

Mrs. Dresser, of Kansas City, Mo., is visiting her sister, Mrs. H. B. Wolsey.

Which shall it be—headaches or glasses? We can stop the headaches by fitting the glasses. Dallas F. Green, Expert Optician.

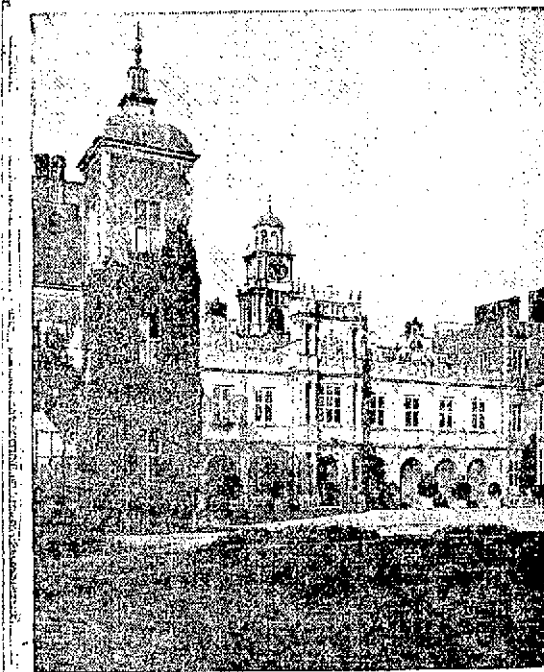
JUDGES BLOCK A TURF JOB

DRIVER STUARD FINED AND SUSPENDED.

Eldrone Also Ruled OFF the Track for a Year—Effort Made to Play for Books.

Columbus, O., Aug. 2.—The judges at the Grand Circuit races yesterday unearthed a job in the \$5,000 stake for 2:20 paces and by prompt action saved the innocent speculators who had backed the field a large sum of money. Severe punishment was meted out to the guilty party. Driver Tom Stuard and the horse Eldrone being suspended for one year. The 2:20 pace was the feature of a good card. There were six starters, but Greenline and Eldrone were conceded to have the race between them. Greenline won the first heat with ease in 2:09½, slow time over the track, which was lightning fast. The second heat was a race in itself and was won by Eldrone, which paced a beautiful mile in 2:05¼, cutting his record by four seconds. The original betting had been Greenline \$100 and the field \$80. Eldrone's showing in the second heat produced the desired effect on the odds, which now switched to \$30 on Greenline and \$50 on the field. The third heat went to Greenline in 2:10½, Stuard making no effort with Eldrone. When the horses came out for the fourth heat the judges ordered Stuard out of the sulky and put Valentine, a local trainer and driver, up behind Eldrone. Eldrone took the fourth heat in 2:00¼, outpacing Greenline in the stretch. In the fifth heat Eldrone went to a break in the first turn and could not be set to pacing again. He finished behind the flag with a broken hoppel, which investigation showed had been cut nearly through before the heat started. The judges declared all bets off, placed Eldrone fourth, instead of distance, in the last heat, suspended Stuard and the horse Eldrone for one year, and fined Hudson \$100 for not trying to win the last heat with Tertimen. Valentine was awarded \$200 for driving Eldrone, the amount to be taken from the horse's share of the purse. Eldrone is the pace which finished second to Direct Hal in the Chamber of Commerce at Detroit and again at Cleveland. He had worlds of speed yesterday and should have beaten Greenline.

The 2:10 trot went to Wabuna after seven hard heats. The gray gelding was favorite at \$100 to \$70. Bad breaks put him out of the first two heats, but he stayed long enough to land first money.



HATFIELD HOUSE, THE HISTORIC OLD PALACE TO WHICH LORD SALISBURY HAS RETIRED.

When Lord Salisbury recently threw down the reins of government and retired from public life, he went to one of the lordliest homes in all England. Hatfield House, which has been for centuries the home of the Cecils, is quite worthy of the name palace, which it bore in the days of Elizabeth and Mary. It is situated in the middle of a great estate in the county of Hertford, about twenty miles from London.

The two short races were won by Klondike and Chase in straight heats. The feature of the closing day of the meeting will be the attempt of Dan Patch, 2:03½, to beat 2:01½, the record of his sire, Joe Patchen.

SUMMARIES.
2:10 trot; purse, \$1,500.
Wabuna, g. g. by Judge Hines, dam by Bradley (Garrity)...1 1
A. J. D., b. g. (Walker)...2 3
Bernardo, blk. m. (French)...5 2
Wyuma, ch. m. (Kenney)...3 6
Summer Morn, b. m. (Thomas)...4 5
Earline S., b. m. (Garrison)...6 4
Prince Selma, b. h. (McHenry)...dis
Matbora, b. m. (Printz)...dis
Pegasus, br. h. (Ketchum)...dis
Time—2:13½, 2:12½.
2:21 trot; purse, \$1,200; two in three heats.
Chase, b. g. by Keefer, dam by Ax-tell (Hudson)...1 1
William Tell, b. g. (Wilson)...2 2
Oneonta, s. m. (Olney)...3 3

(Saunders)...1 2 1 2 1
Eldrone, b. g. (Stuard and Valentine)...3 1 2 1 4
Tertimen, b. h. (Hudson)...6 3 4 3 2
Cherry Lass, br. m. (Star)...4 4 3 1 3
Dewara, b. h. (O'Brien)...3 dis
Allie H., ch. m. (Fails)...5 dis
Time—2:09½, 2:05½, 2:10¼, 2:00½, 2:10.
2:14 trot; purse, \$1,200 (two heats in three).
Klondike, g. g. by Judge Hines, dam by Bradley (Garrity)...1 1
A. J. D., b. g. (Walker)...2 3
Bernardo, blk. m. (French)...5 2
Wyuma, ch. m. (Kenney)...3 6
Summer Morn, b. m. (Thomas)...4 5
Earline S., b. m. (Garrison)...6 4
Prince Selma, b. h. (McHenry)...dis
Matbora, b. m. (Printz)...dis
Pegasus, br. h. (Ketchum)...dis
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William Tell, b. g. (Wilson)...2 2
Oneonta, s. m. (Olney)...3 3

Jim Fenton, br. g. (Patterson)...4 4
The Moneymaker, b. h. (Wallace)...5 5
Maud Carlisle, b. m. (Murphy)...5 7
Regretful, b. m. (Curl)...7 6
Time—2:14½, 2:13.

RELICS OF FAMOUS CHIEFS

INDIAN SOUVENIRS OWNED NEAR HUNTINGTON.

Daughter of Chief LaFontaine Preserves Many Mementoes of Historic Ancestors.

An interesting collection of Indian relics, property once owned by some of the famous chiefs who were prominent in the earlier days about Fort Wayne, has been found near Huntington by L. P. Stapleford, who is active in the interest of the Allen County Pioneers' association, and Mr. Stapleford suggests that the county should arrange to purchase the old trophies, or at least provide for their exhibition in the court house on the occasion of the dedication.

These mementoes were owned by Chief Richardville and Chief LaFontaine and are now in possession of a daughter of the latter. The woman is Mrs. Engelmann, living near Huntington, and now possibly seventy-five or eighty years of age. Included in the collection are a monster rustic chair in which the chiefs sat, a rude clock of those days, several Indian implements of various kinds, and elaborate oil portraits of Chief Richardville and Chief LaFontaine.

It is believed the collection could be secured for historical or exhibition purposes with little difficulty.

FAIR RECEIVES CHARTER.

The Fort Wayne Fair association has received its charter from the secretary of state, and the certificate of incorporation was filed for record with County Recorder Gillette today. Preparations for the fall exhibition are going forward rapidly, and much enthusiasm is being manifested in the project. Will Johnson, the assistant secretary, went to Huntington today on business for the association.

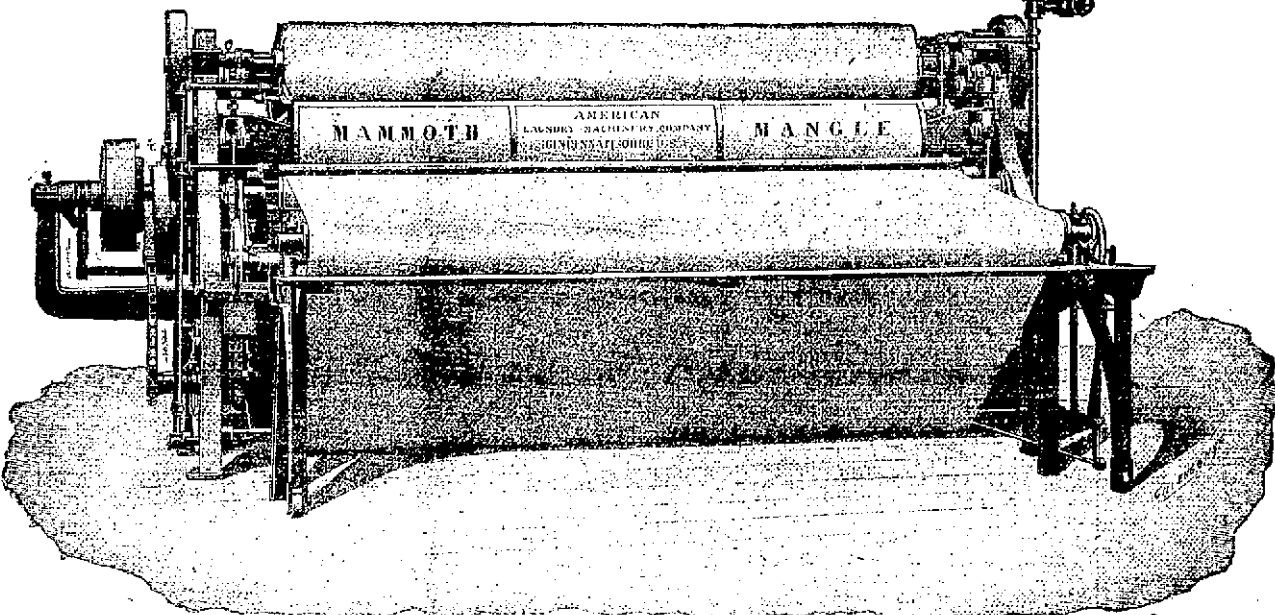
Jeanette Nelson, the little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. L. Nelson, is celebrating the tenth anniversary of her birthday, and in honor of the occasion took a small company of her little friends on a trolley ride, which included a visit to Happy Hollow.

THE GREAT NEW MANGEL!

... IN FULL OPERATION AT THE ...

"WASHINGTON BOULEVARD LAUNDRY."

This machine is capable of drying and ironing 15,000 flat pieces every ten hours.



THIS MACHINE POSITIVELY SAVES THE FABRIC AND LINENS AND DOES THE WORK PERFECTLY

Not a hotel, boarding house, barber shop or private family in the city, but what can save the fabric of their linens by employing this wonderful machine.

THE WASHINGTON BOULEVARD LAUNDRY has absorbed the Model Laundry, and added to its force Mr. Philip Rapp, who has for years been recognized as the best and most expert of operators on shirts, collars and cuffs in this city.

THE WASHINGTON BOULEVARD LAUNDRY is with its newly acquired equipment the LARGEST and BEST in the State outside of Indianapolis.

Good and Quick Service in Connection With the Best Possible Work, Is the Rule.

WASHINGTON BOULEVARD LAUNDRY,

Home Phone, 1650—Bell, Brown, 531.

NEAR BROADWAY.

Greatest Household Remedy
Dr. TIZZARD'S
"SEDATIVE"
 (Trade Mark Registered)
 Dentists use it
 Physicians prescribe it
 Professional Nurses recommend it
 No No Equal For
 Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Headache, Toothache, Croup, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, Stomachic, Bile, Indigestion, Flatulence, Colic, Cholera, Diarrhea, and all other ailments of the bowels.
 25 Cents and \$1.00 per Bottle
 Sold by all leading Druggists everywhere
 Manufactured by
Sedative Manufacturing Co.,
 PHILADELPHIA, PA.
 Corsets and sold at
 Fellens & Polster, Druggists, Corner
 Calhoun and Wayne Sts.

Your Summer Outing.
 Unite health, rest, pleasure and
 comfort on the handsome, luxurious
Steel Steamship MANITOU
 (FIRST CLASS ONLY.)

Exclusively
 for
 Passenger
 Service



Three
 Sailings
 Each
 Week.

Between Chicago, Frankfort, Charlevoix,
 Pelee, Huron, Saginaw, Bay View, Mackinac
 Island, etc., connecting with all Superior Lines to
 Eastern, Canadian and Lake Superior Ports.
 Descriptive traveling matter, giving particulars about
 the voyage, rates and regulations can be secured by
 making local inquiries or addressing
 J. H. HARRIS, General Agent,
 Manitou Steamship Company, CHICAGO.

Money Advanced.

Salaried People.
 The fact that you earn a regu-
 lar salary and hold a permanent
 position with a good concern is
 sufficient inducement for us to
 advance you money. We will
 make you a loan on your own
 note without an endorser. Pri-
 vate and confidential.
 Room 8, Arcade, upstairs.
 Open Saturday evening from
 7 to 9 o'clock.

BURGLARY INSURANCE.

Banks, Stores, Residences In-
 sured Against Bur-
 glary or Theft.

We Will Bond You

**SURETY BONDS, FIDELITY,
 CONTRACT, JUDICIAL.**
 Judicial Bonds Executed With-
 out Delay.
THE UNITED STATES FIDELITY AND GUARANTY COMPANY.
 Home Office, Baltimore, Md.
 Paid Up Capital, \$1,500,000.00
 Correspondence Solicited.
R. GREGG DAVIS,
 General Agent.
 Rooms 17-18, Pixley-Long
 Block, Fort Wayne, Ind.

W. H. JOHNSTON

OSTEOPATH

Has moved to his new location, of
 rooms 24, 25, 26, Base block,
 over First National Bank. Has prac-
 ticed over two years in Fort Wayne
 and can give the best references.
 Licensed by the Indiana State Medi-
 cal board and registered to treat
 acute and chronic diseases. The only
 graduate of American School of
 Osteopathy, Kirksville, Mo., practicing
 in this city and immediate vicinity.
 Examination free Tuesday and
 Friday p. m. Home phone, office,
 1529; residence, 1854. dec41f

A. Hattersley & Son,

PLUMBERS,

STEAM AND

GAS FITTERS.

48 E. MAIN ST.,
 FORT WAYNE, IND.

M. J. LORDIER,

Sanitary Plumber and Gas Fitter.
 213 RAKER STREET.
 Home Phone 1598 Maiz.

DENTIST.

DENTISTRY.

Palatine Dentistry. War-
 ranted Work. Moderate
 charges. Got the best,
U. S. Dental Parlors,
 Drs. J. A. and J. W.
 Williams, Mfrs.
 Phone 1175. 68 Calhoun St.

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. MARY WHERY,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
 Office and residence, new number 326
 Madison Street.
 Specialty—Diseases of Women.
 Telephone 470. Office hours, 9 a. m.
 to 5 p. m. and 7 to 9 p. m.

THE ELKS' PICNIC.

The postponed picnic of the Elks
 will take place tomorrow at the farm
 of Peter Cetta, south of the city.
 Members of the lodge will start from
 the lodge room at 7 a. m., and will
 be conveyed to the farm in buses.
 For those who are late carriages will
 meet the belt line cars at Fairfield
 and Creighton avenues from 9 to 11
 o'clock. The picnic is strictly a stag
 affair and that there will be "some-
 thing doing" goes without saying.

MORGAN NOT TO RETIRE.

London, Aug. 2.—The Associated
 Press is authorized to give most em-
 phatic contradiction to the report
 that J. Pierpont Morgan intends to
 retire from active business life on
 his return from Europe to the United
 States.

MANY KILLED IN WRECK.

Calcutta, Aug. 2.—A mixed rail-
 way train was derailed near Merut
 yesterday. Sixteen natives were
 killed and thirty natives and Euro-
 peans were injured.

There are cheap clocks and good
 clocks. We have the good kind.
 Dallas F. Green, Arcade Jeweler.

A GALAXY OF CIRCUS STARS.

It is impossible to tell who is the
 Top-Liner With Wallace's Circus.

To ask the management of the
 Wallace Show to name its foremost
 feature or to request of a visitor
 to the circus to do so, is unreasonable.
 Such a question is about as
 sensible as the asking of a boot-
 seller what is the best book he sells,
 or who is the prettiest woman in
 the land. Every one would not
 answer the question in the same way.
 There is this season with the Great
 Wallace Show the greatest array of
 circus talent ever assembled under
 canvas. It is a mighty conclave of
 acrobatic notables, any one of whom
 would be a top-liner on the program
 of the world's best theater, or a
 drawing card for inferior shows.

In a partial list would include the
 famous Calcutta, acrobatic supreme;
 the Strik family, masters of the
 wheel; the Dellamans, the greatest
 exponents of stilt-walking; the
 Silvertown Trio, the high-wire artists;
 the Earl Sisters, the particular stars
 of acrobatic work; Mlle. Noranda
 French and her mysterious globe;
 the Vortex Sisters, the nymphs of
 the gyrating trapeze; Orrin Hollis,
 champion of bareback riders; Alex.
 Lowanda, the daring equestrian
 Apollo of the Arena; the Blue and
 the Gray March creation by twenty-
 four handsome women; the Went-
 zelle Cycle Whirl; Fred Jenks' troupe
 of comedy skaters; the Kitamura
 Troupe of nine Japanese; the Liv-
 ingsons; the Alpine family, and
 scores of other names would have
 to be given should we give a complete
 list of those who have trunks in the
 dressing tent of the Wallace Circus,
 but what is the use of mentioning
 any more?

The public has faith in the pledges
 and promises of the Wallace Circus,
 because it has learned that show for
 one lives up to and gives beyond its
 advertised promises.
 Just as sure as the Great Wallace
 Show is advertised to exhibit in Fort
 Wayne, Ind., on Monday, Aug. 11th,
 just so sure will Mr. Wallace find
 thousands of enthusiastic patrons
 and friends waiting to be entertained
 by them.

We are giving \$10 a month and a
 gold watch for helping advertise our
 Tobacco cure. All done at home.
 Address the Narcotic Co., box 708,
 St. Louis, Mo. Jy-12-Sat&Thur-f

Finest \$3.00 Cabinet Photos for \$2.00.
 Roggen Studio, 1122
 Calhoun St. S-M-W-Th-F

Milled from superior quality of
 wheat—**CONSUMERS DELIGHT**
FLOUR. Always insures good
 bread. Jy-9-W&S-aw

**DENVER, COLORADO SPRINGS,
 SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES,
 SALT LAKE CITY.**

The WABASH will make very
 low ROUND TRIP rates to the
 above points on certain dates
 from August 1st to 14th, '02.
 If you are contemplating a west-
 ern trip it will be to your advan-
 tage to consult WABASH agents.
 WABASH is the only line giving
 its patrons elegant Reclining
 Chair Cars (seats free). For
 further particulars apply to Wa-
 bash Ticket Office.
R. G. THOMPSON, P. & T. A.
 2817

THEY MUST GO.
 RODENBECK'S,
 1004 Calhoun Street.

We will close out our entire line of
 Purse, Waist Sets and Belt Buckles
 regardless of cost. A rare opportu-
 nity for bargains.
 24-44

Attend St. Vincent Picnic,
 Wednesday, Aug. 6, at Academy
 Grove, near Robison Park.
 Busses from park to grounds all
 day free. Games of all kinds.
 281f

LOCAL LINES.

The family of A. R. Walter is home
 from an outing at Rome City.
 Miss Mary Van Winkle has gone
 to Chicago to visit her brother.
 R. R. Ferris and family are spend-
 ing a few days in Columbia City.
 Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Grider,
 of Oregon avenue—a daughter.
 Russell Hawkins, of New York, is
 visiting Mr. and Mrs. P. D. Snyder.
 Jud Overmayer has returned from
 visits in Buffalo and other eastern
 cities.

Miss Ethel Mossman went to Wi-
 nona today to visit her mother and
 sister.

Mrs. I. M. Van Slyke and daughter
 have returned from a visit in La-
 grange.

Dr. W. C. Broward and Charles
 Milliken, of Garrett, are visiting in
 the city.

Mr. and Mrs. A. O. Waterman and
 children have returned from a visit
 in Portland, Me.

S. J. Errington and family are
 spending six weeks the guest of re-
 latives in the east.

Mrs. Frank Weldon has returned
 home to Chicago after a visit of se-
 veral weeks in the city.

Mrs. J. H. Greer and Miss Viola
 Greer left for Coronado Beach, Cal.,
 for a visit of two months.

Mrs. Olive Spellman has returned
 home to Shelbyville after a visit
 with relatives in the city.

Rev. Homer C. Ashcraft, of St.
 Paul, Minn., is in the city taking
 treatment from a specialist here.

Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Bond, of Chi-
 cago, who have been visiting in the
 city, left last evening for Buffalo.

Miss Tracy Guild has returned to
 Bloomington after a visit with her
 parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Guild.

Mrs. Charles Leonard and son, Dal-
 bert, of Chicago, are guests of Mrs.
 Leonard's sister, Mrs. Frank Lynch.

Lawrence Y. Young was initiated
 into the mysteries of Court No. 36,
 Tribe of Ben Hur, Thursday evening.

Karl Vogt, pianist at Robison
 park theater, fell on Calhoun street
 and sprained his knee severely last
 evening.

Miss Millie Thompson, of East
 Lewis street, left today for a two-
 weeks' visit in Butler, Ind., the
 guest of friends and relatives.

Miss Mae Kieckie has returned
 from an extended eastern trip. Miss
 Kieckie was the guest of Miss
 Blanche Borneque in Buffalo, N. Y.

Rev. E. W. Allen, of the West Jer-
 ferson Street Church of Christ, will
 conduct services at the Christian
 church in Abbot Center Sunday even-
 ing.

Bert Secord, who has been em-
 ployed in the state insane asylum at
 Pueblo, Col., has returned home and
 has taken a position at the I. S. F.
 M. Y.

Miss Etta Oberlin, of Butler, and
 Wallace Barron, of Kendallville, will
 be the guests over Sunday of Mr.
 and Mrs. Ben Hostetler, of South
 Hanna street.

Rev. A. K. Zartman's morning sub-
 ject at Grace church tomorrow will
 be "The Seventh Commandment;
 God's Protest Against Every Form of
 Lust and Wantonness."

Angela Magnet, Walter Menefee,
 of the Menefee Foundry company, of
 Fort Wayne, has accepted a position
 in the moulding department of the
 Angola Foundry company.

A union meeting of the Christian
 Endeavor societies of the First Pres-
 byterian, Plymouth Congregational
 and Grace Reformed churches will
 be held at Grace church tomorrow
 evening.

Rev. J. Budman Fleming, pastor
 of Westminster Presbyterian church,
 has gone to Franklin, Pa., to visit
 relatives. There will be no services
 in Westminster church until the lat-
 ter part of the month.

Mrs. F. R. Schwedes and daughter,
 Miss Adele Schwedes, are the guests
 for a few days of Rev. and Mrs.
 John Bosch on their way home from
 a visit in the east. Mrs. Bosch is a
 daughter of Mrs. Schwedes.

Mrs. Isabella Diefenderfer has re-
 turned from visits in Buffalo and
 Byron, N. Y. Mrs. Diefenderfer was
 the guest of Rev. and Mrs. Baggs in
 Byron. Rev. Baggs was formerly
 pastor of the Third Presbyterian
 church here.

Miss Alma Reuss gave a por-
 party yesterday afternoon for her
 guest, Miss Rind Foley, of Chicago.
 The porch was decorated with flow-
 ers and made comfortable with rugs,
 cushions and easy chairs. Miss
 Margie Hanna won the prize in a
 guessing contest.

Miss Mary Leary entertained a few
 friends Friday evening in honor of
 her cousin, Miss Naughton, of In-
 dianapolis. The evening was spent
 with cards and music. First prizes
 at pool were won by Miss Ditne and
 Harry Glutting, Miss Fanny Welch
 and Harry Fry being awarded the
 consolations. Refreshments were
 served at 11 o'clock.

Mrs. Hugh Welch, of 135 Holman
 street, who has been in ill health for
 some time, left this morning to visit
 her daughter, Mrs. Ellis Cox, at Mar-
 ion. She will visit Niagara Falls,
 Toronto, Rochester and Buffalo and
 will go from Buffalo to Cleveland by
 boat. While in Cleveland she will
 be the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Michael
 Welch. Mr. Welch will meet her at
 Cleveland.

Mrs. B. V. Swearingen is spending
 a few days at Rome City.

Mrs. S. B. Hartman is the guest of
 friends at Winona for a week.

Mrs. L. J. Bobilya and children are
 enjoying an outing at Blue lake.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Clark,
 of 445 East Creighton avenue—a son.
 Mrs. Alexander Kinnaird, of 2008
 South Harrison street, is seriously
 ill.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Robinson, of
 Sturgis, Mich., are visiting friends in
 the city.

Miss Mary Snyder, of Chicago, is
 the guest of Mrs. Charles Matott, of
 Horace street.

Mrs. J. H. Likens, of Butler, has
 returned home, after a visit with her
 parents in this city.

H. B. Fitzpatrick, of Chicago, is
 the guest for a few days of his
 father, Barney Fitzpatrick.

Fred Albrecht, formerly of this
 city, is seriously ill from pneumonia
 at a hospital in Denver, Col.

H. C. Olinger and daughter, Miss
 Blanche, of Auburn, are in the city
 visiting relatives and friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Sherman Archer
 leave Sunday for Chicago. They will
 make a lake trip and will be gone two
 weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. M. O. Senseny and
 son, Herbert, of Cleveland, Ohio, who
 have been visiting relatives in the
 city, will return home Monday.

The Misses Gwen and Gertrude
 Traxler, Lucile Hench and Mellic
 Fisher will spend Sunday in Shirley
 city, as the guests of Hon. Robert
 Shirley and family.

The horsehoofers' union and the
 boss horsehoofers will give a joint pic-
 nic at Centerville park on Saturday,
 Aug. 16. This will be the first time
 that the "Jours" and the bosses have
 ever united in an entertainment.

Today's Chicago American contains
 a portrait of Judge Murray F. Tuley,
 of that city, which is not remarkable.
 But the remarkable resemblance be-
 tween Judge Tuley and the venerable
 Judge Morris, of this city, has been
 commented on by all who saw the
 portrait.

DIPLOMATIC CHANGES.

Berne, Switzerland, Aug. 2.—Dr. G.
 Carlin, late Swiss minister to Italy,
 has been appointed minister to Great
 Britain, replacing Dr. C. D. Bourcart,
 who is ordered to Washington to re-
 lieve J. B. Plocha, Swiss minister to
 the United States, who goes to Italy.
 These changes are due to the resump-
 tion of diplomatic relations between
 Italy and Switzerland, following a
 settlement of the differences that
 grew out of a demand made by Com-
 mandatore Silvestrelli, Italian min-
 ister to Switzerland, for the punish-
 ment of the owners of an anarchist
 newspaper, which it was alleged had
 published an article insulting to the
 memory of King Humbert. The
 Swiss government objected to the
 language used by M. Silvestrelli, in
 making the request, and asked that
 he be replaced by another minister.
 The severance of diplomatic rela-
 tions followed. A settlement of the
 differences was arranged through
 the mediation of Germany. The gov-
 ernment announces that Dr. Bour-
 cart has declined the post of minister
 to the United States.

GAME IS DECLARED OFF.

The baseball game to have been
 played between the Toledo and Fort
 Wayne Elks at League park, this
 city, has been declared off owing to
 the fact that a satisfactory date
 could not be arranged. The local
 team of the antlered brethren is
 thirsting for gore however, and an
 endeavor will be made to get a game
 with the Muncie Elks. There is a
 remote probability that a game will
 be played between the Elks and the
 F. P. A., sluggers as one of the fall
 festival attractions.

ABOUT THE CITY HALL.

Mayor Berghoff was the recipient of
 a delightful serenade last evening,
 given by the members of the Tyrolean
 band and orchestra, which has been
 heard on the streets of the city dur-
 ing the past month. The mayor gave
 the musicians a permit to play on
 the streets without exacting a li-
 cense and as a token of appreciation
 the musicians called at his home and
 entertained him for an hour or so.

William Meyers has been granted
 a permit to erect a house on Butler
 street at a cost of \$1,200, and a Mrs.
 Zollinger has been granted a permit
 to build on Lillie street, the structure
 to cost \$1,350.

City Attorney Shambaugh is at
 Clear Lake to spend Sunday with his
 family.

A new case of smallpox was report-
 ed yesterday in the Labbe family, at
 512 Madison street. This makes the
 fourth case in the same family with-
 in the last month, the latest sufferer
 being Ida, a girl 8 years of age, who
 has a mild form of the disease. All
 other smallpox patients are con-
 valescing rapidly.

A new case of scarlet fever was re-
 ported from 1913 Johns street this
 morning.

Everything of the best, and the
 best of everything in the Jewelry
 line at Dallas F. Green's, Arcade
 Jeweler.

COLORADO BISHOP HERE.

Rev. A. Grant, D. D., arrived
 in the city today and is the guest of
 Rev. and Mrs. Alexander Smith, of
 East Wayne street. Bishop Grant
 is at the head of the fourth Episcopal
 district of the African M. E. church
 and is one of the foremost men of
 his race in the United States. He
 will preach morning and evening at
 the African M. E. church, Wayne
 and Francis streets.

HARD COAL BOOSTED AGAIN.

Chicago, Aug. 2.—Hard coal prices
 went up 10 cents a ton today, mak-
 ing an advance of 50 cents since
 April. Should the strike end it
 would be fully thirty days before the
 market here could be supplied with
 anthracite coal. No hard coal is be-
 ing received and the stock on hand
 is not large. Prices now range from
 \$6.00 to \$7.15.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—If you need money, read ad.
 on second page, first column. 7-30-1f

FOR SALE—A good stock of groceries; have
 a good trade; will sell at a bargain; want
 to retire. Address "A," Sentinel. 29-4f

FOR SALE—Cheap, new Edison phonograph,
 with forty-two records. For particulars,
 address Phonograph, care Sentinel. 6-4-1f

FOR SALE—A fine residence in heart of city;
 2400 sq. ft.; best paying investment;
 city property in all parts of city and sec-
 ular farms. L. Mohr, 217 East Washing-
 ton. 26-1f

FOR SALE—A great bargain, at one-fifth its
 value, a complete axmill, with 5 H. P.
 engine and boiler; all in first-class con-
 dition; must be sold at once. G. Davis,
 Rooms 17-18, Pixley-Long block. 6-24-1f

FOR SALE—I have made a new subdivision
 of my north-west corner Oliver street and
 East Creighton avenue, fronting the lots
 on Creighton street, for the corner, good
 store building site; the others \$250.
 Apply to Henry M. Williams, or any real
 estate agent. 12-22-1f

FOR SALE—Good farm, 25 acres, 7 1/2 miles
 out, \$4,000; 215 acres, near electric car
 line, \$27 per acre; 160 acres, \$6,500; 40
 acres, \$1,500; possession given at once.
 B. Deamant, No. 1408 Clinton street, Fort
 Wayne, Ind., one square north of Penn-
 sylvania R. R. 12-24-1f

FOR SALE—New 8-room house in Lakeside;
 a bargain if taken soon, \$2,300; three
 acres near city limits; good house and
 barn; 2500 ft. of water on 100 ft. of
 main avenue, \$300; seven-room house, cor-
 ner lot, on Hayden street, \$1,400; six-
 room house on Swinney avenue, \$1,500;
 eight-acre farm five miles from city;
 will take small city property in trade;
 acreage from 10 to 200 acres; good
 can be had at a bargain; choice lot on
 Lake avenue in Lakeside; a bargain. John
 T. Wagner, Real Estate and Loans, 23
 Court street; open evenings from 7 to 9
 o'clock. 1-11-1f

FOR SALE—A good horse at \$34 E.
 Washington street for \$30; if any-
 body is looking for a bargain come
 on. 1-11-1f

Out Lots

I now offer the 120 acres on Wal-
 ton avenue immediately south of the
 Lutheran college land, price \$24,000
 for the entire tract, \$200 per acre,
 which will retail out at \$100 per
 acre. Good opportunity to double
 your money. Terms easy, small
 payment down, long time on re-
 mainder. When we cleared off the
 very heavy timber on this rich land,
 many years ago, 900 thirty young
 shade trees were left for outlot pur-
 poses, all of which are still there and
 growing. The population of Fort
 Wayne is steadily increasing and a
 still more rapid growth is now about
 to develop.

HENRY M. WILLIAMS

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—A five-room house. Inquire 405
 West Jefferson street. 7-3-1f

FOR RENT—Nice rooms. Apply, Dr. G.
 A. Ross, 621 Calhoun street. 7-25-1f

FOR RENT—If you need money, read ad.
 on second page, first column. 7-30-1f

FOR RENT—Residence at 1034 West Wash-
 ington street. Inquire at same. 6-2-1f

FOR RENT—Second floor offices in Arcade,
 central and convenient, \$2 per month for
 suite of three rooms. 4-1f

FOR RENT—A 6-room house; all modern
 improvements and centrally located. In-
 quire at 507 W. Main street. 6-24-1f

FOR RENT—Two store rooms on South
 Broadway, near Taylor street. Inquire at
 telephone office. J. W. Hayden. 2-5-1f

FOR RENT—Several desirable houses and
 business rooms; will be pleased to show
 on application. W. E. Bond, over Old Na-
 tional bank. 7-4f

FOR RENT—Pleasant, furnished rooms,
 with board, bath and all modern conven-
 iences; half regular, east of Calh

The Evening Sentinel.

BY E. A. K. HACKETT.

SATURDAY, AUG. 2, 1902.

TONIGHT.

Unions—Letter Carriers, No. 116. Fraternal—Queen Esther, No. 324, D. of R.; Rathbone Sisters; Wayne No. 25, F. and A. M. Robison Park Theater—Vaudeville.

Can it be—yet it cannot be—that Colonel Watterson has hung his blunderbuss over the fireplace and taken to the mint patch?

The democracy of North Dakota has hurdled the embarrassment of a platform declaration by reaffirming all the platforms ever adopted by the democratic party. That should satisfy all factions.

Probably the people in the outlying districts are disposed to regard the prospect of street railway extensions in eighteen months as vastly better than the prospect of no extensions at all.

Lord Kitchener believes that with the right kind of government South Africa may in good time be developed into a second America. Quite likely. John Bull can have the loan of J. P. Morgan any time he needs his services.

Mr. Tracy finds time hanging heavy on his hands and wants to rob a bank or hold up a train. What a painful reflection is this upon the officers who have been giving the bandit chase and comforting themselves that the fugitive was having a fairly lively time of it keeping ahead.

May Yohe who has pursued Captain Bradley Strong across the briny deep, now says she is willing to forgive and marry him. Again? Oh has Frau Strong merely been fooling herself as of yore? Meanwhile the captain proves hard to find and the suspicion gains ground that at last he is really on the run from the recent Lady Hope.

One week from today the coronation ceremony will be carried out in London with no more of the original program than is necessary to render the business effective. King Edward is reported to be gaining in health and strength daily and likely to be able to go through the ordeal without breaking down. The whole British empire will breathe a sigh of relief when it is over, for there is no denying of existence of fears that he may never be crowned.

The grand jury at Chicago has evidently unearthed a new and rather startling phase of industrial warfare. A number of men belonging to a union now on strike have been indicted on testimony which is said to show that they employed a number of thugs at good prices to commit assault and battery on non-union workmen who had taken places of men on strike. The scale of prices, according to the grand jury report, is unique. It was a kind of sliding scale, based on the length of time the assaulted parties were disabled for work and ranged from about \$5 up to \$30. There is no record of the price paid for those permanently crippled nor of the price paid for those whose business subsequently to the assault was chiefly with the undertaker.

While there has been quite general public approval of the president's action in dealing with Gen. Jacob H. Smith, who issued the order to make Samar a howling wilderness and to slay all males "over ten years of age," there will be no little sympathy aroused for this officer who returns from the Philippines to find he has been retired in disgrace from active service. General Smith has spent his life since his youth in the service of his country. His career was distinguished and honorable up to the time he uttered the now famous "kill and burn" order. He is sixty-two years old, and broken in health by his service in the tropics and returns to his native land to be retired from the army with a dark cloud upon his name. Without condoning the barbarity of the order he gave his subordinates in Samar, we can at least pity the distress of this man,

who was a brave fighter and a skillful officer.

ASSOCIATED CHARITIES.

For the month of July the Associated Charities had twenty-five applicants, eight of the number having been from parties that had not heretofore applied. Three were non-residents. Of the residents, sixteen were families with children, four families having no children and two were from single women. The applicants represented 104 persons, fifty adults and fifty-four children. Fourteen investigations were made and relief was extended by the Relief union, the Visiting Nurse league, Elks, trustees of churches and individuals. One person was sent to the hospital. Temporary employment was secured five times. Nine of the applicants came directly to the office, six were referred by trustees, three by individuals, three were looked up from newspaper reports and one each was referred by the Visiting Nurse league, Relief union, churches, board of health and Humane society. The general secretary made thirty-four official calls, received sixty-four calls by phone and had sixty-three personal calls at the office.

SUICIDE FOLLOWS MURDER

SALT LAKE CITY MINING MAN SLAYS A WOMAN.

Dangerously Wounds Her Companion, Then Takes His Own Life—They Taunted Him.

Salt Lake, Utah, Aug. 2.—At the Salt Palace grounds early this morning J. C. McCaslin, a well known mining man of this city, shot and killed Lottie Russell, dangerously wounded Max Peters and then committed suicide by shooting himself through the head.

McCaslin, Miss Russell, Peters and another man whose name has not been learned, formed a party which attended the bicycle races. It is said that McCaslin had trouble with his wife and had been drinking. Peters and Miss Russell are reported to have taunted him about his domestic troubles, whereupon he became enraged, drew a revolver and shot Miss Russell, who had started to run, through the back. Peters, who attempted to keep McCaslin from shooting the girl, was shot through the chest. McCaslin, after firing a shot at the other member of the party, placed the revolver to his right temple and fired a bullet through his head. He died an hour later. Peters is in a precarious condition, but it is thought he will recover.

Miss Russell was a waitress and recently came here from San Francisco.

STEYN REACHES ENGLAND.

London, Aug. 2.—Former President Steyn, of the Orange Free State, arrived at Southampton today with his family on the steamship Carisbrook Castle. He was met by Messrs. Fischer, Wessels and Des Bruyn, the former Boer delegates. He will go to The Hague, where former President Kruger will go from Utrecht to meet him Monday.

Mr. Steyn was too ill to bear the journey to London, although a special saloon-carriage had been attached to the regular boat train for him. His physician would not allow him to be interviewed by the press. Mr. Steyn sent word that he wished to express his thanks for the courtesies extended to him by the British authorities since the surrender, and for the care given him during the voyage. The former president was removed on a stretcher to the Dutch steamer Batavier III, which was moored close to the Carisbrook Castle. He will be landed at the Hook of Holland and conveyed in an ambulance to the cottage reserved for him near The Hague.

WHITEHEAD REID RETURNS.

New York, Aug. 2.—Whitehead Reid, special ambassador of the United States to the coronation of King Edward, and Mrs. Reid, were among the passengers on the steamship Philadelphia, which arrived today from Southampton. Mr. Reid, who appeared to be in the best of health, said he would have to report to President Roosevelt on what had occurred during his visit to Great Britain before he could say anything for publication.

HUNTING HER CAPTAIN.

London, Aug. 2.—May Yohe this morning called in the police to ask them to help her find Putnam Bradley Strong, but Scotland Yard declined to have anything to do with the matter as she had preferred no charge against Strong. Miss Yohe then made all arrangements to take the 2:30 train for Paris, but abandoned the idea at the last moment.

Kaysersinn in an endless variety of patterns at Dallas F. Green's, Arcade Jeweler.

DUTY TO ISLANDS

DR. SCHURMAN SPEAKS OF THE PHILIPPINE PROBLEM.

QUESTION OUT OF POLITICS

SAYS ANTI-IMPERIALIST VICTORY HAS BEEN WON.

THE MOROS MENACE TO ORDER

FORMER COMMISSIONER AT CHAUTAUQUA.

Chautauqua, N. Y., Aug. 2.—President Jacob Gould Schurman, of Cornell university, president of the first Philippine commission, delivered an address here today on the "Philippine Problem." President Schurman spoke in part as follows:

"The Philippine question has passed into a new stage, though the public seem unaware of it and the newspapers have not noticed it. Certain matters of great interest in the past have now been definitely eliminated. It is idle now to discuss the wisdom or the unwisdom of our acceptance of Spain's cession of sovereignty over the archipelago. The fact of our sovereignty is indisputably established both by the force of treaty and the force of arms. I was one of those who advocated leaving the archipelago in the enfeebled grasp of Spain; but the American people who made war on Spain for the emancipation of Cuba were not content, so President McKinley felt, to leave the Philippines at the close of the war victims of the same oppression. Sentiment and enthusiasm were reinforced by jingoism, by optimism and by plausible ignorance. But who hoots it to pursue the matter further? Whether by will or not, the Philippines are ours. The destiny of the Philippines is in our hands, and great as our responsibility may be to humanity and to Providence, our sovereignty itself is absolutely unimpeachable. So, too, we have no further concern with the government set up by Aguinaldo, nor with Aguinaldo himself. Both are issues of the past. Men may dispute whether the government represented the inhabitants of the Philippines or not. It certainly did not represent the Moros and heathens of the southern islands, and as far as I could make out in 1899, it did not represent the majority of the Christian inhabitants of Luzon and the Visayas. The Christian Philippines have undoubtedly been drawn together by three years of fighting against the white man. But that fighting has gone on independently of Aguinaldo's Philippine republic, whose brief existence was entirely embraced within the year 1899. And, at that period, as I have said, it appeared to be less a national than a local organization.

AGUINALDO NOT AN ISSUE. "Aguinaldo himself has on the one hand been branded as a brigand and, on the other, glorified as a George Washington. The time has not yet come impartially to appraise his character. Perhaps it may appear later that he was an able and honest and patriotic champion of national independence, who was not always scrupulous in the choice of means for the attainment of his ends, and who, besides, had his own full share of personal ambition and love of place and power. Be that as it may, he is now a private citizen, and the unproven offenses once imputed to him are entitled to the generous oblivion with which the president's proclamation of amnesty formally invests his official acts. In his own country he is likely to be and remain a great influence. And it should be our policy to enlist that influence in support of the existing government. That any man or set of men in this country should go on denouncing and defaming him seems to me the height of unwisdom, to say nothing of its injustice. Let the past be forgotten. Let us think of Aguinaldo as an influential Filipino who may help us to shape aright the political destinies of his country.

LET THE PAST BE BURIED. "Let the dead past bury its dead. The Philippine problem is no longer a question of the conduct of the army, or of a few men in the army; it is no longer a question of the character of Aguinaldo; it is no longer a question of the jurisdiction of the Philippine republic of 1899; it is no longer a question of the validity of American sovereignty over the archipelago or of the wisdom of the policy of assuming it. These are all issues of the past. The pacification of the archipelago, the official announcement of the termination of hostilities, the proclamation of amnesty and the substitution of civil for military control all bring us in sight of war problems. At the heart of them all I think you will find this question: What is to be the political status of the inhabitants of the Philippine islands? Or, more particularly, what is to be the political status of the 6,500,000 civilized and Christianized Filipinos of Luzon and the Visayas? If imperialism means government without the consent of the governed

and anti-imperialism the contrary, then it must be asserted that in the first conflict of those forces over the government of the Philippines the anti-imperialists have won the day. After 1904, when the new Philippine legislature comes into existence, no bill can be enacted into law in the Philippines without the consent of the governed duly given by their representative legislative assembly. Meantime the act of congress creating that assembly secures to the Filipinos all the civil rights specified in the bill of rights of our own constitution except the right to carry arms (which is at present a prudent reservation) and the right to trial by jury (which is foreign to the laws and legal traditions and ideas of the Filipinos).

NOT A POLITICAL ISSUE.

"I believe that President Roosevelt's attitude toward the Philippine question indicated in his first message to congress and in his Arlington speech, his punishment of army officers who have been proved guilty of cruelty toward Filipinos, and his constant support of a liberal and enlightened Philippine policy in general, combined with passage by congress of the Philippine civil government bill, will have the effect of eliminating the Philippines as a political issue for at least three or four years. Even those who favor independence cannot raise the question till that native legislative assembly has voiced the sentiments of the Filipinos on the subject and also demonstrated by wise and prudent use of the legislative powers it enjoys that it is fit to receive a larger grant of home rule.

"We have planted government with the consent of the governed in Asia. The Philippines are thus not a colony, but an incipient sister commonwealth. The colonizing nations of Europe pool-pool our experiment. Heaven grant that it may be a case of liberty enlightening the world. Certainly the grain of mustard seed will grow. Certainly the Filipinos will in time insist that the principle of the consent of the governed receive a broader and fuller application. But I repeat that their destiny is now in our hands. Their friends in America can do nothing but support their efforts. The Filipinos may, however, take confidence from the fact that the promise and potency of every political good is contained in the principle of the consent of the governed which has, germinally at least, been extended to them.

"Meantime and till after the inauguration of that Philippine assembly in 1904, the Philippines will disappear as an issue from American politics.

MOROS A PROBLEM.

"What I have said of the 6,500,000 Christian and civilized Filipinos of Luzon and the Visayas does not apply to the remaining population of the archipelago—the 1,500,000 inhabitants of Mohammedan (Moros) and heathen tribes who inhabit Mindanao, Sulu, Basilan and Palawan. A strong external sovereignty must be exercised over these barbarous and savage tribes, of whom some four score are known and named. It is these people who may fairly be compared with the North American Indians. And unless we turned them over to some other strong power we should have to retain our sovereignty over them, even if we conferred independence upon the 6,500,000 Christian and civilized Filipinos of Luzon, the Visayas and the coasts of Mindanao. I may add that the circumstances that we have two such distinct and almost contradictory problems in the Philippines makes statements that are perfectly congruous appear to the untutored to be inconsistent and 'wobbling.'

"Our army may have some trouble with the Moros and heathen tribes of the southern islands. American prospectors and traders will desire to press into the interior and the natives, apprehending the loss of their lands, will have recourse to arms in self-protection. Let our military authorities protect them against capitalistic exploitation, and our pressure upon them from the coast inwards should be so gentle and so gradual as not to provoke hostility or awaken suspicion.

"In the long run, of course, the Filipinos must be given either statehood in the American union or independence—an independence which may be actual and open like that of Cuba or actual and veiled like that of Canada. But till their native legislative assembly is organized in 1904, and for a few years thereafter, this can scarcely be a practical issue, and for the meantime the Philippines will disappear as an issue in American politics."

INTERESTING CEREMONY.

London, Aug. 2.—There was an interesting ceremony at Windsor Castle today, where the duke of Marlborough had forwarded a banner to be placed over the bust of his famous ancestor, John Churchill, the first duke of Marlborough. The ceremony is necessary each year, and by carrying it out the Churchill family retains possession of Blenheim palace which was granted by parliament to the great military leader.

FAMILY TROUBLE IS AIRED

ENGINEER GOLDEN FREED IN POLICE COURT.

Charged With Desertion by Wife, He Makes Good Case for Himself—The Police News.

At police court this morning Joseph J. Golden, a Grand Rapids engineer, was arraigned and tried for deserting his wife and child on a charge preferred by his wife, Jennie Golden, and after a trial lasting nearly two hours, was acquitted by Judge Drebbels, who, in rendering his decision, intimated that the case seemed to be one of persecution rather than prosecution.

The parties to the case have been separated since last May and during the interim divorce proceedings have been instituted and dismissed, the superior court has ordered the defendant to support his wife, his wages have been tied up by a restraining order and a charge of failure to provide has been filed against him in a justice's court, all of which matters are now pending. The grocer with whom Mrs. Golden has been dealing was a witness for Mrs. Golden and proved so strong a witness for the defendant that the state endeavored to impeach him, but was ruled out by the court. The grocer testified that Mrs. Golden's credit on her husband's account had always been good at his store; that she bought a large bill of goods last Saturday, which were charged to the defendant; that the defendant's attorneys had notified him to deliver goods to the plaintiff for any reasonable amount and charge them to the defendant, and that they would be paid for; that he had never refused to give the plaintiff provisions when asked for, and that her credit on her husband's account was good at his store for anything she could reasonably ask for. Mrs. Golden on the stand admitted that her husband, through his attorneys, had made her an offer to leave her take all their personal furniture and belongings and \$15 per month, and that she refused to accept the tender. The defendant was then placed on the stand and he testified that he is an engineer (extra) and that his average wages during the past four years has been \$64 per month. He paid the house rent, amounting to \$10 per month; grocery and meat bills, running usually \$20 to \$30 per month; paid his own board at the other end of the road; provided clothing for his wife and child, and used up his wages in the support of his family, so that he was not even able to buy a suit of clothes for himself since a year ago last June. He produced receipts to show that he had paid court costs and attorneys' fees for his wife since his last pay day amounting to \$33, and had paid the grocery bills for his wife since they separated, with the exception of the current bill, which he could not pay on account of the restraining order which his wife secured enjoining the Grand Rapids company from paying him the wages he has earned. He said he left home because he was virtually driven away. His wife for four months had refused to cook his meals and had thrown his clothing out of the house. He said that on more than one occasion, as he was going out on his run, she said to him: "Go, you —, and I hope when you come back you'll be in a thousand pieces! If you get killed, don't ever let them bring you back here; I wouldn't sweep you out." He said that she had said that she wouldn't give him a drink of water to save him from perdition and that she hated the sight of him. Since their separation last May he had never failed to provide for her and her child and solemnly declared that the amount of money he earned was not sufficient to pay his wife's bills and that he had kept even because he had a mother. During the giving of this testimony the wife hung her head, and at its conclusion the prosecutor did not indulge in any cross-examinations. The judge then rendered his decision as above mentioned.

Charles Luehrs was arrested for buying and selling registered bottles. Luehrs was the man from whom the Huntington junkies bought the bottles for which transaction they were fined \$10 each, but when he was arraigned this morning the Centerville Brewing company declined to prosecute the case against him. Luehrs was evidently altogether ignorant of the existence of a prohibitory law and as soon as he learned that there was such a law and before the affidavit was filed against him, he voluntarily went to the brewing company, told the officials what he had ignorantly been doing and delivered a lot of bottles which he had collected. Under the circumstances the brewing company declined to prosecute. Mr. Reuss said his company was not vindictive, but was simply practicing self-defense.

Jacob Wies, found rather drunk

than a respectable citizen should be, was taken care of in correct shape by being sent over for 11 days. Mr. Wies declared he had never been arrested before, but both Lieutenant Lapp and the record were against him, so he surrendered.

Samuel Sidney, evidently of colored parentage, was found hanging around Fairfield avenue and the Wash buildings last night and refused to heed several admonitions to move on. He was finally arrested late in the evening and was soaked for 16 days for vagrancy this morning. Officer Kelly was sick and off duty last night.

CHARGE AGAINST BULLER.

London, Aug. 2.—Surgeon General Hamilton, before a meeting of the British Medical association, at Manchester, yesterday definitely charged that Gen. Sir Redvers H. Buller, during the Boer war of 1881, "used army medical wagons with the Red Cross thereon for taking ammunition to the front and armed the bearer companies, using them as escorts." The surgeon general declared his authority for the statement was the principal medical officer to whom the orders were issued, and he added that the British could not complain at the Boers doing what General Buller had done twenty years previously.

WOULD PLEASE WASHINGTON.

Rome, Aug. 2.—The delay in appointing an apostolic delegate to Manila is due to the desire of the vatican to please the Washington authorities by sending to the Philippines an American prelate, and the vatican is now awaiting letters from the United States. The prelate who it is thought likely will accept, is thoroughly adapted to the position. Should the plan fall through, the most probable candidate is Mgr. Guidi, now in the office of Cardinal Rampolla, the papal secretary of state.

SPALDING AGAIN REMANDED.

Chicago, Aug. 2.—Judge Dunne today continued the hearing of the case of Charles W. Spalding, the former banker, who is seeking release from imprisonment on the charge of embezzlement, for two weeks, and remanded him to the county jail.

Angola Magnet: Miss Gertrude Barber, of Fort Wayne, is visiting G. A. Lacey's family and other friends.

W. E. Doud, of this city, has been named as the Twelfth district member of the Indiana Lincoln league or organization committee.

SUMMONED FOR CONFERENCE

REPUBLICAN COUNTY CHAIRMEN WILL MEET HERE.

District Chairman Leonard Wants to Talk it Over—County Candidates Are Meeting.

This morning Elmer Leonard, chairman of the republican Twelfth district organization, issued a call to the county chairmen of the district, asking them to meet at his office in this city on Tuesday afternoon, August 5.

The notice for the meeting is unusually short one, and it is evident that the matters to be discussed at that time are regarded as of an urgent nature. Chairman Leonard stated today that the conference was concerning matters that could not properly be given to the public at this time.

HELD MEETING TODAY.

Candidates upon the Allen county republican ticket held a meeting at the office of County Chairman Harris this afternoon to canvass the political outlook and to lay further plans for the campaign. It is said the candidates are already actively at work, some of them putting in pretty nearly their entire time in visiting the voters.

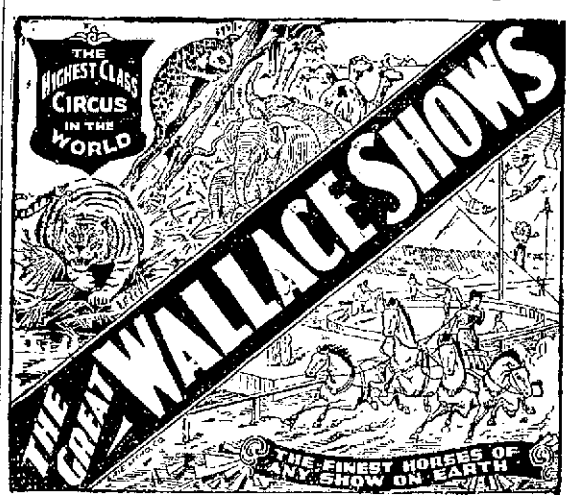
INDICTED FOR MANSLAUGHTER.

Rochester, N. Y., Aug. 2.—Conductor Frank De La Vergne and Engineer Daniel Connolly, whose criminal negligence is alleged to have resulted in the disastrous wreck on the Lehigh Valley railroad on Sunday, July 30, have been arrested on warrants issued by Coroner Kleinewelt, charging them with manslaughter. Both men have been released on bail in the amount of \$4,000, and a hearing will be conducted at the morgue today. Conductor De La Vergne lies at his home in a serious condition. He has been suffering from mental collapse ever since the wreck and the physician in attendance says he fears serious consequences for his patient because of the verdict in the case charging him with being responsible for the wreck.

Angola Magnet: Miss Gertrude Barber, of Fort Wayne, is visiting G. A. Lacey's family and other friends.

W. E. Doud, of this city, has been named as the Twelfth district member of the Indiana Lincoln league or organization committee.

Coming TO FORT WAYNE ON MONDAY Aug. 11.



The Greatest, Grand est and the Best of AMERICA'S BIG TENTED ENTERPRISES!

Three Rings, Half-Mile Track, 1000 Features, 100 Phenomenal Acts, 25 Clowns, 20 Hurricane Races, 4 Trains, 10 Acres Canvas, 10,000 Seats, 1,500 Employees, 6 Bands, 50 Cages Dozens of Camels, 15 Open Deas, Herds of Elephants, \$1,000.00 Daily Expenses.

CIRCUS, Museum, Menagerie, and Royal Roman Hippodrome CAPITAL, \$3,000,000.

The Greatest Performers in the known world are with the GREAT WALL OF CHINA SHOWS this season, including the

The PEERLESS DaCOMAS



AN INCOMPARABLE, NEW AND ORIGINAL CREATION.

THE 10 DELLAMEADS—STATUARY ARTISTS
MLLE. NORADA FRENCH—MYSTERIOUS GLOBE
10—PRINCIPAL MALE AND FEMALE EQUESTRIANS—10 Lion and Singing Mules
THE LIVINGSTONS—AERIAL BAR EXTRAORDINARY.
THE SISTERS VORTEX—Triple Revolving Trapeze.

OUR STREET PARADE At 10 a. m. Daily is the finest ever put on the streets. A Suburban of Splendor. A Triumph of Art, Money and Good Taste, with Lavish Luxury of Spectacular Effect, and Greatest Professional Features Conceivable.
EXCURSIONS RUN ON EVERY LINE OF TRAVEL. NO GAMBLING DEVICES TOLERATED. NEVER DIVIDES. NEVER DISAPPOINTS.

PREPARING FOR CARNIVAL

HEADQUARTERS NOW A VERY BUSY PLACE.

The Program for the Week Promises to Be the Best Ever Given in This City.

Secretary Monning, of the Fall Festival association, together with Mr. Sargent, who represents the Gaskill-Mundy Carnival company, are the busiest two men to be found in Fort Wayne these days. Their quarters at rooms 1 and 2 in the Arcade building are like the far-famed hive of industry told about by Solomon or somebody. Typewriters, stenographers, messenger boys and willing and volunteer committeemen manage to keep the place going from morning to night. It is a big job to arrange for such a stupendous affair as will be given here during the week of August 25th, but at the rate things are progressing, there is no danger of disappointment or failure in any regard. Much of the detail work is lightened by the fact that the general entertainment was provided for in a bunch, when the Festival association engaged the Gaskill-Mundy Carnival company to give all the special attractions and insisted in the contract on having Mr. Sargent remain here to manage the production of the entertainments and give the association the benefit of his experience in arranging for the week of amusement. The gentlemen were very busy today, but found time to outline the following general program for the week commencing promptly at sunrise or before on Monday, August 25:

Monday has been designated as Merchants' and Manufacturers' day. This will be the inaugural day of the festival and it will be one of the most noteworthy of the week. It is the aim of the association to have no particularly "big day," but to make them all big days. On the first day the inaugural and general parade will be held. On this event the management has been busy and every merchant and manufacturer in the city has been solicited to turn out something for the parade. Invitations have been sent to nearly all, and those who have been missed will be reached later—because it is the purpose of the association to reach all. The first response to the invitation was received yesterday and read as follows:

"Fort Wayne, Ind.—To the Secretary of the Fall Festival association. Dear Sir: We shall be in the procession with our float and with our colors flying. Yours truly, A. W. Golden."

This response was received within four hours after it was mailed and is reproduced simply as an indication of how the merchants are taking hold of the matter. It is believed that the inaugural parade on the first day will be the greatest affair of its kind ever witnessed in Fort Wayne. The association has already engaged four bands for that day, to participate in the parade and as many more will be secured if they are required.

Tuesday has been set aside for the children. All children under the age of 12 will be admitted to the front gate of the enclosure absolutely free of charge. Special attractions suited especially for their appreciation will be provided and nothing will be left undone looking to the comfort and enjoyment of the little ones. For the paid shows a special rate will be made, cutting the price of admission exactly in half. Some days before a notice will be published notifying the children where to assemble and at about 12:30 a procession headed by and interspersed with several bands will start for the festival grounds. Policemen will be stationed at the street and railroad crossings so that their march will be uninterrupted and unattended by danger. Children too small to participate in the parade will be taken care of just the same and their comfort will be looked after by attaches of the exhibition.

Wednesday will be farmers' day. Farmers' day has for a number of years been a day of some sort in Fort Wayne. There has scarcely been a summer that there has not been a "farmers' day" of some description. This idea will be followed by the festival association, and as on the other days, special attractions appropriate to the occasion will be provided. This will apply more particularly to the down town free attractions. They will be seen on almost every corner in the down town district. The program for these attractions will be made later, but they will be plentiful. They will not be continuous, because the average farmer wants a little time to do some trading when he comes to the city and he will be given the opportunity to do it without losing sight of any of the attractions. As an incentive for the farmer to come to town and see what his neighbor has been doing, the Fall Festival association has concluded to offer a singular prize. Ten dollars in gold will be given to the one bringing with him the biggest and best stalk of corn,

and this competition is open to all farmers within a radius of fifty miles of Fort Wayne. The award will be made at the festival grounds at 1:30 on Wednesday, and the judges will be selected by the competitors themselves.

Thursday has been set aside as Fort Wayne day. Of course, every day will be Fort Wayne day, but this particular day will be more than the others. Aside from extra street features, lasting all day, with plenty of music distributed around, there will be a gorgeous display of fireworks in the evening. The special committee appointed to prepare the program for this day has not yet made its report, but something out of the usual order is promised. With it all a request will be sent to the various manufacturers and shops to give employees the privilege of taking a half holiday in the afternoon.

Friday is Indiana day. The arrangements for Friday have not yet been completed and until they are no specific announcement will be made. The association is in correspondence with Governor Durbin to be present on that day with his full staff, and if the negotiations go through other prominent state dignitaries have agreed to come. There will be a military and civic parade and other big doings. The railroad companies have agreed to extend the excursion rates on that day to include all points within 150 miles of Fort Wayne.

Saturday will be labor day. Just two days later will come the genuine "Labor day," the one recognized everywhere as a holiday, and by making Saturday labor day at the festival there will be a continuous holiday from Saturday noon to Tuesday morning. Special invitations will be sent to the various trades unions in the city inviting them to help to make Saturday the banner day of the week, and committees will be solicited to assist in arranging a special program of free attractions down town for the afternoon and evening.

PANIC ON OHIO RIVER BOAT.

Louisville, Ky., Aug. 2.—The steamer City of Wheeling had a narrow escape from serious disaster in the Ohio river off North Bend while bound from Cincinnati to Madison, Ind., with a cabin full of passengers. Part of her freight was washed overboard and her passengers were thrown into a panic for a few moments as the result of a peculiar collision with the steamer City of Cincinnati, en route from Cincinnati to Louisville.

The Wheeling, which is a small boat, was following directly in the wake of the City of Cincinnati, and when a shallow place in the river opposite North Bend was reached the latter boat suddenly slowed down and the Wheeling, continuing at full speed, became locked with her. A moment later the pilot of the City of Cincinnati called for a full head of steam and the larger craft shot forward rapidly, causing tremendous swells, which rolled over the head of the smaller boat, deluging the main deck and washing over a quantity of freight.

The water poured into the hatches of the City of Wheeling and her bow plunged down as if she was about to sink headforemost. As the boat rocked up and down the passengers became panic stricken, but were soon quieted, for the Wheeling steadied herself in a few moments and was successfully landed at North Bend. Most of the freight which was washed overboard was recovered.

TIN ROOSTER DID NOT CHANGE.

La Crosse, Wis., Aug. 2.—Henry Peterson, a farmer residing a short distance north of Verona, purchased from an agent a tin rooster which was guaranteed to turn red six hours before each and every storm, thus giving him plenty of time to prepare for the blow. Storms came and went, but the rooster did not change color, and Peterson started an investigation in an attempt to recover the \$30 check which he had given for the device. He found the check at the village bank. It had accomplished what the rooster failed to do. It had turned to \$300. The swindler has not been apprehended.

CHILD STOLEN AND RESTORED.

Marion, Ind., Aug. 2.—Gypsies stole the three-year-old daughter of Henry Herman yesterday. Later the child was taken from the kidnappers by a friend of the family. Herman is a prominent glass manufacturer, and when he went to the lakes for an outing left the baby with her grandparents. The gypsies driving past yesterday morning kidnapped the child and drove south. They stopped at a saloon in south Marion, when the little girl was recognized by Mr. Wilson, who took her to his home. The gypsies were arrested and placed in the county jail.

NEWSBOYS' FIELD SPORTS

FIRST ANNUAL MEET AT DRIVING PARK FRIDAY.

A. Smart and D. Martin Win the All-Around Prizes in A and B Classes Respectively.

The first annual field meet of the Newsboys' union was held at the Driving park Friday afternoon, and while the audience was not large, it was enthusiastic. A. Smart won the all-around in class A, with 33 points, Bolman being second with 25 points and Martin third with 17 points. In class B, D. Martin won the all-around, with 26 points; Krone was second, with 22 points, and Faulken was third, with 6 points. The results were as follows:

CLASS A.

50-yard dash—Smart, first; Stadler, second; A. Krone, third. Time, 7 1/2 seconds.

100-yard dash—A. Krone, first; G. Martin, second; Smart, third. Time, 15 seconds.

220-yard dash—A. Krone, first; G. Martin, second; Stadler, third. Time, 35 seconds.

Running high jump—Smart, first; Bolman and C. Martin, second; E. Farnham, third. Height, 3 feet, 9 inches.

Hop, step and jump—Smart, first; Rust, second; W. Thomas, third. Distance, 28 feet, 11 inches.

Pole vault—Smart, first; Bolman, second; Rust, third. Height, 4 feet, 8 inches.

Standing broad jump—Smart, first; W. Thomas, second; Bolman, third. Distance, 6 feet, 11 inches.

Running broad jump—C. Martin, first; Smart, second; Rust, third. Distance, 11 feet, 3 inches.

Standing high jump—Bolman, first; C. Martin, second; J. Farnham, third. Height, 3 feet, 3 inches.

220-yard bicycle race—Bolman, first; Rust, second. Time, 22 seconds.

Three-legged race—J. Farnham and A. Krone, first; Smart and Bolman, second.

Shot-put—Bolman, first; Center, second; Smart, third; distance, 28 feet, 7 inches.

CLASS B.

50-yard dash—H. Krone, first; D. Martin, second; Devine, third. Time, 8 seconds.

Three-legged race—D. Martin and H. Krone, first; McGinn and Devine, second.

Standing high jump—D. Martin, first; H. Krone, second; Devine, third. Height, 2 feet, 8 inches.

Running high jump—H. Krone, first; D. Martin, second; Paulsen, third. Height, 3 feet, 6 inches.

Standing broad jump—D. Martin, first; H. Krone, second; McGinn and Paulsen, fourth. Distance, 5 feet, 5 1/2 inches.

Running broad jump—D. Martin, first; Paulsen, second; H. Krone, third. Distance, 10 feet, 3 inches.

One-mile bicycle race, open to all members of the union—Emmet Farnham, first; Ralph Center, second. Time, 3:32.

The officers of the day were: A. Lloyd Jones, of Monroeville, secretary of the meet; Frank K. Hillis, starter; Charles A. Phelps, announcer; Alfred L. Hadden, judge; Henry Fries, timer.

HUGE DRAINAGE DITCH DONE.

La Porte, Ind., Aug. 2.—The Cook ditch, the greatest waterway ever constructed in Indiana, was completed yesterday, the dredge entering the Kankakee river at the terminal point at Grand Junction. The construction of this waterway was begun several years ago and its successful consummation has reclaimed several hundred thousand acres of what promises to be the best crop yielding land in the great Kankakee region.

GHASTLY "JOKE" ON WIFE.

Muncie, Ind., Aug. 2.—Mrs. Erastus Johnson, wife of a local railroad man, donned widow's weeds a fortnight ago when she was told her husband had been killed in the east. When he walked into her home yesterday, sound and well, she promptly went into hysterics and later yielded to nervous prostration. Johnson said he had caused the report of his death to reach his wife "just for a joke."

DEVEY FOR TAMMANY CHIEF.

New York, Aug. 2.—Ex-Chief of Police Devey is after the leadership of Tammany Hall. His confidence in himself is sublime, and it is safe to say that he really believes he can fight his way to the powerful position of dictator of Tammany. The question, "What are you after?" was put to him plump and fair today. He deliberated for a moment before replying. "Now, sport, I'll just tell you what I'm after," he said, "and I'll tell it to you straight. What I'm after just now is to give the people of this district a leader. If I am going to be a leader of this district—and I think I will be, because

I am exercising my money and going among the people with that object in view—I want to say that they can go as far as they like with me. I don't look to win by expending money alone. A good word often goes further than a dollar, and if the people think that I ought to go beyond this district I'll go. I have no ambition to fill Croker's shoes, as a lot of people have charged. His shoes are too big for me, and I'm not much stuck on cast-off footwear, anyhow. But there are enough cobblers in this town to make a new pair of shoes for a new man."

MEN PAID FOR ASSAULTS

CHICAGO BRASS WORKERS INDICTED BY GRAND JURY.

Remarkable Charges Made Against Union Strikers—Eleven Men Accused of Giving Rewards.

Chicago, Aug. 2.—Charged with paying rewards for assaults on non-union workmen, the scale varying according to the degree of injury inflicted, eleven union brass molders were indicted by the grand jury yesterday.

This is said to be the first action of the kind ever taken against laboring men in the west.

All of the accused are members of Brass Molders' local union No. 83, some of them having been officers of the organization. They are: Gustave Hoop, former president of the union; Jacob E. Johnson, business agent; William L. Maloney, former secretary; Gus Johnson, former treasurer; William H. Mangau, a former member of the executive committee; Harry Forbes, a former member of the executive committee; John Christy, Andrew Anderson, Charles P. Smoot, Smith, Leslie.

STORIES TOLD BY WITNESSES. Witnesses told the grand jury that the officers of the union, through the business agent, offered from \$5 to \$25 for assaults on a non-union man. If the victim was permanently disabled, they said, the man who did the work received \$25, and in rare cases \$30 was added.

Prices were graded, it was testified, according to the time the man as assaulted was unable to work.

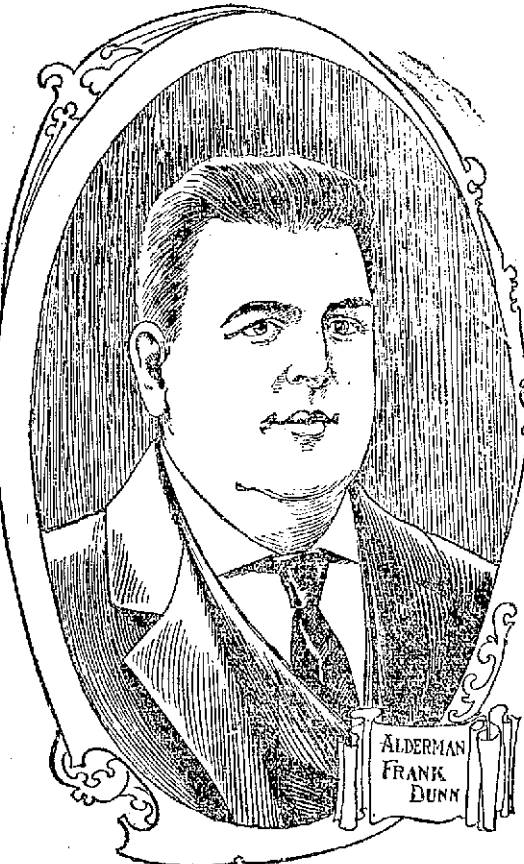
Men who did this work for the union, the grand jury was told, were known as the "wrecking gang," if they were engaged in minor assaults, and as the "flying squadron" if the assault was of necessity committed in an open place where it must be done quickly for the men to get away.

Several months ago the brass molders of the Western Electric company went on a strike, and later the brass molders of the Stromberg-Carlson Telephone Manufacturing company followed them. The trouble between the union strikers and the men who took their places brought on the indictments returned yesterday.

The Young Men's society of the First Presbyterian church will entertain the Young Men's society of the

A STRONG, VIGOROUS MAN

Is Liable to Break Down—Peruna is Sure to Restore.



ALDERMAN FRANK DUNN

Hon. Frank Dunn, Alderman Twenty-Fourth District, writes from 232 East Fifty-Eighth Street, New York City:

The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, O.

Gentlemen: "There is no remedy for a broken-down system that I know of which will so effectually restore health as Peruna."

"Whenever I am overworked or suffer from the consequences of a cold a few doses of Peruna builds me up again more quickly than anything I ever tried. I find it especially valuable for catarrh. Three bottles cured me three years ago of catarrh of the stomach and I have never had the least symptom of its return."

Very truly,

FRANK DUNN, Alderman 24th Dist., N. Y. City.

First Baptist church next Friday night instead of Thursday.

OPENS VERMONT CAMPAIGN.

Washington, Aug. 2.—Secretary of the Treasury Shaw will open the gubernatorial campaign in Vermont. He today made this promise to Representative Foster, of Vermont, who came here especially to invite him to deliver a speech at Manchester, Vt., next Tuesday evening, in the interest of General McCullough, the regular republican candidate for governor.

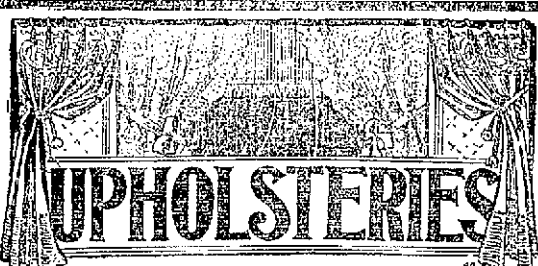


THE TALK OF THE TRADE

is full of praise of our facilities for speedy deliveries, which is easily accounted for, as we carry the largest kind of stock, and our yard equipment is of the highest standard. When materials are wanted in a hurry you are not kept waiting.

THE DIETHER LUMBER CO.
100 Pearl St., and 44 E. Superior St.

No last year's Bird Nests in Foster's Great Carpet Department; no "off" Colors; no "off" Patterns.



In Foster's Carpet Department everything is new, handsome and up to date. Fall Designs now ready.

DO NOT FORGET OUR LACE CURTAIN AND DRAPERY DEPARTMENT.

We have just added an immense new assortment of Lace Curtains for this fall's trade. We have also just placed on sale our new fall line of Tapestry, Damask and Chenille Door Draperies; also a fresh assortment of Rope Portiers, now more popular than ever. We allow nobody to match our prices upon these goods.

In Carpets we never buy at Auction Sales, to which goods are sent, because undesirable or in some way imperfect. We never buy "off styles" or "off colors," just to save a few cents per yard, or to enable us to mislead the public, by making low quotations on goods the people do not want.

When you desire to inspect the most beautiful designs of all the celebrated makes of Carpets; when you want to select the very newest patterns the market affords, and when you want to see the largest assortment of such styles that can be found in Fort Wayne, you are always safe in coming direct to us.

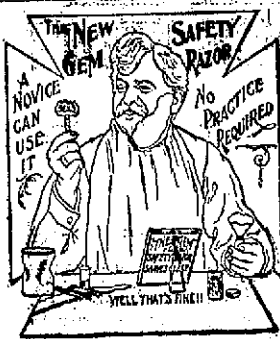
Our recent purchases of the newest things in Furniture while in attendance on the Furniture exposition, are arriving daily. Our lines of Iron Beds, Brass Beds, Steel Construction Couches and Dining Room Furniture are particularly full and attractive at the present time.

Why not select your Furniture and Carpets where the assortment is the largest and the styles the prettiest?

Foster Furniture Co.

Three Stores: Fort Wayne, Lafayette, Terre Haute.
Each With One Acre of Furniture.

You do not have to pay for Trading Stamps when you buy goods of us. We give you instead a five per cent. discount for cash.



Shaves Easy, Quick and Clean...
The strongest as well as the mildest
beard, without the slightest danger
of cutting the face. No gentleman's
room complete without a GEM.

F. M. Smith & Co.
LEADING OUTLET DEALERS
SELL THEM. ASK TO SEE SET
NO. 21.

DOCTOR
CHAS. C. F. NIESCHANG,
Office
108 W. Jefferson Street.
Near Cox, Calhoun.
Hours—1 to 4, 8 to 9 p. m. Home
Phone, 1325.

BRUSHES, WHISKS, ETC.

Call and examine our large
stock of Cloth and Hat Brushes,
Whisks and Feather Dusters.
We give this department our
particular attention and are
always prepared to offer a
large variety of every grade
and style at most reasonable
prices.

We also carry a large line of
Complexion, Bath and Hair
Brushes and Brushes of every
description.
Bath Caps, 50c.

Ranke & Nussbaum,
Pharmacists, 928 Calhoun St.

Dr. Ranke,

1111 FORT WAYNE, IND.
Lau Bk Calhoun & Washington Sts
Rooms 112. Hours 9-12, 1-3-5-7-9
Practice Limited to Diseases of the
EYE, EAR, NOSE,
THROAT.
Glasses Adjusted.

THE MARVEL CORN REMEDY

Positively removes Corns, Bunions,
etc.
The only corn remedy guaranteed
not to cause the least soreness.
For sale by all druggists.

REMOVAL!

Dr. J. M. Rosenthal,
DENTIST,
Has moved his office from 79 South
Harrison St. to 209 W. Berry, Flick
building. Phones, 1387 Main; resi-
dence, 237 Main.

RELIABLE!

You can buy Musical Instru-
ments for less money of J. H.
Riemen, because his expenses are
less.
COR. HANNA AND LEWIS,
1207 HANNA STREET.

REMOVAL!

Dr. Carrie B. Banning
Has removed her office and residence
to No. 1128 West Washington street.
Home Phone 1773.

DR. S. H. HAVICE.....

Practice Limited to Diseases of
EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT
26 W. WAYNE ST.
GLASSES ADJUSTED.
Office hours from 9 to 12—1 to 4 p. m.
Office phone 322; residence, 1117.

Dr. R. P. White

EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT
SURGEON.
OFFICE WHITE NATIONAL BANK
Rooms 3 and 4.
GLASSES ADJUSTED.
Office hours are 9 to 12—1 to 4 p. m.
Phone, office, 375; residence, 574.

S. BASH & CO.

Have opened a FEED STORE de-
partment at their north-side May
Barn on the L. E. & W. R. R. track.
Special prices made on hay, chop
feed and mill feed of all kinds.

SALARY LOANS

Come in and tell us how much you want
and how long you want it; tell us who you
are, and if you are working on a salary or
responsible position, we will let you have
the money on your own name, without any
security, confidentially and without consulting
your employer; can pay it back in install-
ments as you prefer, weekly or monthly.

FORT WAYNE LOAN CO.,
Established 1895. Room 2, second floor,
700 Calhoun Street.
Opposite Court House.

MONEY TO LOAN—Money to loan at 4%
and 5 per cent., with privilege of partial
payments; also money loaned on personal
security; property for sale. P. A. and
J. P. Randall, Bank block, Fort Wayne.

BASE BALL

Base ball players were pretty busy
all over yesterday and in the Na-
tional league six games were played
and all of them pretty good at that.
There were 11,945 persons in attend-
ance. In the American league all the
clubs played, but the games were less
interesting than usual and the at-
tendance was lighter. But 9,813
persons were present in four cities.
In the American association Louis-
ville lost and Indianapolis won,
which makes Indianapolis and Louis-
ville tie for first place. Only 5,124
persons were present at the four
cities. The results follow:

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Standing of the Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Pittsburg	61	20	.753
Brooklyn	49	40	.551
Chicago	45	41	.523
Cincinnati	38	45	.458
St. Louis	39	47	.453
Philadelphia	36	51	.414
New York	28	56	.333

—Yesterday's Results.—

Chicago; 6; Boston, 1.
Pittsburg, 6; Brooklyn, 6 ten in-
nings.
St. Louis, 4; New York, 3. St.
Louis, 2; New York, 4.
Cincinnati, 3; Philadelphia, 2—
twelve innings. Cincinnati, 3; Phil-
adelphia, 4.

—Games Today.—

Chicago at Philadelphia.
Pittsburg at New York.
Cincinnati at Brooklyn.
St. Louis at Boston.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Standing of the Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Chicago	45	35	.563
St. Louis	42	36	.539
Philadelphia	42	35	.545
Boston	40	39	.511
Washington	40	44	.476
Cleveland	39	47	.453
Baltimore	37	46	.446
Detroit	34	45	.430

—Yesterday's Results.—

Baltimore, 6; Chicago, 7.
Washington, 0; Detroit, 13.
Philadelphia, 5; St. Louis, 11.
Boston, 3; Cleveland, 6.

—Games Today.—

Baltimore at Chicago.
Washington at Detroit.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.
Boston at Cleveland.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

Standing of the Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Louisville	58	31	.652
Indianapolis	58	31	.652
St. Paul	48	40	.545
Kansas City	48	43	.517
Milwaukee	40	49	.446
Columbus	42	47	.472
Minneapolis	34	52	.395
Toledo	27	62	.303

—Yesterday's Results.—

Indianapolis, 4; Milwaukee, 3.
Columbus, 4; Minneapolis, 2.
Louisville, 4; Kansas City, 5.
Toledo, 0; St. Paul, 5.

—Games Today.—

Louisville at Kansas City.
Toledo at St. Paul.
Columbus at Minneapolis.
Indianapolis at Milwaukee.

OFFICERS FLAGGED A TRAIN.

(Wabash Plain Dealer.)

Last evening when Conductor
Brownlee came into the city on west-
bound passenger train No. 5, he told
Deputy Marshal Eckman quite a sen-
sational story, while his train wait-
ed at the station. Mr. Brownlee
stated that his train was flagged
when about three miles west of Fort
Wayne by three policemen, and the
engineer fearing trouble ahead, ap-
plied the brakes and brought the
train to a standstill at the point
where the officers were standing.
Seemingly knowing their business,
the trio rushed by the engine and
tender on back to the baggage car,
where they covered two negroes who
were riding "blind baggage" with
their guns, and commanded them to
"crawl down." The men obeyed and
were escorted back to Fort Wayne.
Mr. Brownlee said the men were par-
ticipants in a shooting affray which
occurred early in the evening and
that the victim of the trouble, a
white man, was reported then dying,
as the result of the assault by the
negroes. His information was
gleaned from the Fort Wayne offi-
cers.

ARMOR PLATE DEFIES GUNS.

Washington, Aug. 2.—The navy
people hope to offset the recent de-
velopment in high explosives and
armor-piercing projectiles by the
army through a considerable im-
provement in the resisting power of
the armor plating of a battleship.
Lieut. Cleveland Davis, attached to the
naval ordnance bureau, has pro-
duced an armor plate which recently
was tested at the proving grounds
at Bethlehem and the results encour-

age the naval officers here to believe
that the armor plate has again over-
taken the gun in the never-ending
struggle for supremacy. This plate
is obtained by a novel process, car-
bon being driven directly into the
surface of the hot plate by an in-
tensely powerful current of electric-
ity, the result being a face as hard
as glass and of any thickness de-
sired, supported by a tough back,
which, it is claimed, cannot be crack-
ed. The depth of the hardening is
regulated by the length of time the
current plays upon the plate. It is
claimed that an average plate can be
completely treated by electricity in
five hours. Moreover, the plate is
claimed to be a third lighter for the
same resisting power, which means a
great saving to constructors.

IN NORTHERN INDIANA.

The new Wabash city hospital is
to open next week.

Carle Nation will deliver a pro-
hibition speech at Bluffton August
21.

South Bend police have issued a
drastic order abolishing the slot ma-
chines.

Twenty-three saloons are manag-
ing to find some business at Hart-
ford City.

A huge panther is at large in the
woods near South Bend and has been
seen by several farmers. The animal
has killed two calves.

Blackett remonstrances have been
filed against the five saloons in Lib-
erty township, Wells county. The
saloons will have to close.

Lieutenant McGee, in command of
the gunboat Machias, protecting
American interests at Cape Haytian,
is a Logansport man.

Quincy A. Myers, at Hartford City,
has planted 14,800 black locust trees
for fence posts. He will also plant
a large number of walnut trees this
fall.

An Elkhart woman who found her
husband on an interurban car bask-
ing in the sunlies of a younger woman
threw cayenne pepper in the eyes of
the husband's charmer.

Charles Oxender, of Elkhart, is
missing and is presumed to have
skipped with a disreputable woman,
leaving his wife at home with seven
small children and a total cash cap-
ital of twelve cents.

When Marvin Kuhns learned that a
recent visitor at the penitentiary
was from Logansport, where Kuhns
nearly killed Policeman Dean,
Kuhns' comment was: "I tell you
that's a hot old town."

Charles Griswold, near Peru, had
about four hundred cords of wood cut
ready for next winter. Then Thurs-
day's cloudburst came and the last
Mr. Griswold saw of his wood it was
floating down the Wabash river.

Bluffton people are much discour-
aged over their effort to secure a
right of way from Montpelier to that
city for the Muncie, Hartford City
and Fort Wayne electric line. Many
farmers are holding their land at a
prohibitive figure.

Will Cary, Elt Newman and Bert
Smith, threshing grain in a field
near Rome City Thursday, took
refuge beneath the separator when
a storm arose. The strawstack near
them was struck by lightning and
all were rendered unconscious for a
time.

John W. Woods and Miss Nora
Teepie, of Geneva, eloped to Bryant
Thursday night and were married
by Rev. Anson Worth. There was
parental objection on account of the
bride's age. Geneva and Portland
police had been requested to inter-
cept the lovers and they were stopped
as they drove into Portland. It was
4:40 late; the marriage ceremony had
already been performed.

GET MORE RIGHT-OF-WAY.

(Wabash Plain Dealer.)

This morning the Fort Wayne
and Southwestern road was granted
a right-of-way over the Big Four
grounds in this city. Until today
the work on the road has been con-
fined strictly to the grounds owned
by the company, but immediately
after a lease was secured over the
Big Four territory this morning
workmen commenced grading for the
roadbed on their grounds. The Fort
Wayne and Southwestern company
own their roadbed to a point about
three hundred feet east of where the
old Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago
and St. Louis railroad passenger sta-
tion is now located in the eastern
part of the Big Four yards.

Laborers are now engaged in re-
moving a part of the fill made by the
Big Four which is on the line to be
used by the tracks of the interurban.

MINE VICTIMS NUMBER 120.

Sydney, N. S. W., Aug. 2.—The
total number of lives lost by the ex-
plosion at the Mount Kimble col-
liery, Wollongong, on Thursday, was
120.

The Wabash Niagara Falls
Excursion comes off on August
6th. Tickets, \$6.50 round trip,
good twelve days. Free chair
cars and Pullman Sleepers. Only
one night out. 2817

Try The Sentinel Want Column.

THE MARKETS.

Chicago, Aug. 2.—Good strength
marked the opening of all the grain
pills on the board of trade today.
September started 1/8c lower to 1/8c
higher at 69 3/4c to 70 1/4c, but at once
jumped to 70 3/4c. The bullish influ-
ences were good buying by shorts
and prominent commission and el-
evator houses and the very poor grad-
ing of arrivals. Offerings were light
and the demand was improved. Lo-
cal receipts were 337 cars, 4 of con-
tract grade. Weather conditions
were good for spring wheat. On the
advance there was some liquidation
and September slipped off a little
and stood near 70 1/4c. Minneapo-
lis and Duluth reported 122 cars,
making total receipts from the three
northwestern points of 439 cars
against 401 last week and 410 a year
ago.

The good buying in September
wheat continued most of the session,
largely influenced by the feeling
that the rush of early shipments of
new crop stuff was over and that
receipts would be smaller now for
some time. Some liquidation brought
down top figures, but September,
after selling at 70 3/4c, closed very
firm, 70 3/4c up at 70 3/4c to 70 3/4c.

Corn receipts were bullishly small,
only 53 cars. Cash corn was at a
good premium and fair buying by
strong interests started the upward
bidding the market. Early business,
however, was not active. September
corn opened 1/8c to 1/8c up at 56 1/2c
to 56 1/2c and advanced to 57 1/2c.

Corn was wanted by shorts in
larger quantities than were offered
and September under good buying
mounted to 58c and closed strong
1 1/2c up at 57 1/2c to 57 1/2c.

Oats opened steady on a good Sep-
tember demand, largely from shorts,
who were covering. The very good
cash inquiry for shipment was a
bullish factor. Liberal receipts and
good weather had little early retard-
ing effect. September started 1/8c
lower to 1/8c higher at 32 1/2c to 32 1/2c
and advanced to 32 1/2c. Receipts
were 117 cars.

Provisions started easy on a weak
hog situation. Trade was light and
the outside still showed an inclina-
tion to sell. A good demand and
support for lard sprang up, which
brought about a good rally and ad-
vance. September pork started 7 1/2c
down at 16.62 1/2c and sold to 16.75c;
September lard unchanged at
\$10.77 1/2c and sold to \$10.72 1/2c; Sep-
tember ribs opened 2 1/2c up at \$10.30.

THE CLOSE.

Prices at the close were as follows:
Wheat—Aug., 71 1/2c; Sept., 70 3/4c;
70 3/4c; Dec., 69 1/2c; May, 71 1/2c.
Corn—Aug., 56 1/2c; Sept., 57 1/2c;
57 1/2c; Dec., 43 1/4c; May, 41 1/4c.
Oats—Aug., 25 1/2c; new, 27c;
Sept., 25 1/2c; new, 27 1/2c; Dec.,
27 1/2c; new, 31c; May, 31 1/2c to 31 1/2c.
Pork—Aug., 16.70; Sept., 16.85;
Oct., 16.95; Jan., 15.87 1/2c.
Lard—Aug., 10.87 1/2c; Sept.,
\$10.92 1/2c; Oct., 10.45c; Nov., 9.65c;
Dec., 9.20c; Jan., 8.85c; May, 8.70c.
Ribs—Aug., 10.52 1/2c; Sept., 10.55c;
Oct., 10.32 1/2c; Jan., 8.20c.
Flax—Cash N. W., 1.55c; S. W.,
1.49c; Sept., 1.36c; Oct., 1.33c.
Rye—Sept., 52c.
Barley—Cash, new, 50c to 55c; old,
40c to 50c.
Timothy—Sept., \$3.80.
Clover—Oct., \$3.35.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Chicago, Aug. 2.—Cattle—Receipts,
500; market steady. Good to prime
steers, \$8.00 to \$8.55; poor to medium,
\$4.50 to \$7.00; stockers and feeders,
\$2.50 to \$5.00; cows, \$1.50 to \$6.00; heif-
ers, \$2.25 to \$6.50; canners, \$1.50 to
2.50; bulls, \$2.50 to \$5.50; calves,
\$3.00 to \$7.00; Texas fed steers, \$3.00
to \$5.75; western steers, \$3.00 to \$6.50.
Hogs—Receipts today, 10,000;
Monday, 25,000; market slow, 5c
lower. Mixed and butchers, \$7.00 to
7.75; good to choice heavy, \$7.50 to
7.62 1/2c; rough heavy, \$7.00 to \$7.40;
light, \$6.80 to \$7.55; bulk of sales,
\$7.30 to \$7.55.

Sheep—Receipts, 500; sheep steady;
lambs steady. Good to choice with-
ers, \$3.75 to \$4.25; fair to choice mixed,
\$2.50 to \$3.75.

BUTTER, CHEESE AND EGGS.

Chicago, Aug. 2.—Butter—Market
steady; creameries, 17 to 19 1/2c; dai-
ries, 15 1/2 to 16 1/2c.
Cheese—Market steady; twins, 10
to 10 1/2c; singles, 10 1/2 to 10 3/4c; young
Americas, 10 1/2 to 11c.
Eggs—Market weak.

TOLEDO MARKETS.

Toledo, O., Aug. 2.—Wheat—Mar-
ket dull, firm; cash, 71 1/2c; Sept.,
71 1/2c; Dec., 72 1/4c; May, 74 1/2c; new,
61 to 67 1/2c.
Corn—Market dull, strong; cash,
62c; Sept., 57 1/2c; Dec., 43c.
Oats—Market dull, strong; new
Sept., 33 1/2c; new Dec., 31 1/2c.
Cloverseed—Market dull, steady;
Oct., \$5.15; prime alsyke, \$7.00; No. 2,
\$6.80.
Oil—North Lima, 88c; South Lima
and Indiana, 84c.

THE DAY ON WALL STREET.

New York, Aug. 2.—The market
opened almost idle and there were

but few changes in excess of 1/8c. Gen-
eral Electric rose a point and Man-
hattan 1/8c. St. Louis and San Fran-
cisco fell 1/8c.

The market developed a sagging
tendency notwithstanding an advance
of a fraction in the local traction
and of over a point in Pressed Steel
Car. St. Louis and San Francisco
lost 2. Shifting operations by room
traders made up the market.

The market was practically lifeless
and the appearance of the bank
statement did not arouse it. Man-
hattan and Pressed Steel Car reacted
a point, St. Paul preferred lost 2,
Consolidated Gas 1, New York, Chi-
cago and St. Louis gained 1 and the
first preferred 1 1/2 and St. Paul and
Omaha a point. The closing was
semi-stagnant and heavy.

THE MONEY MARKET.

New York, Aug. 2.—Prime mer-
cantile paper, 4 1/2c to 5 per cent; ster-
ling exchange steady at \$4.87 1/2 for
demand and at \$4.85 1/2 for 60 days;
posted rates, \$4.86 and \$4.85 1/2; com-
mercial bills, \$4.84 1/2 to \$4.85 1/2; bar
silver, 52 1/2c; Mexican dollars, 41 1/2c.
Government bonds steady.

WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT.

New York, Aug. 2.—The statement
of the associated banks for the week
ending today shows:

Loans, \$919,571,600; increase, \$6-
377,100.
Deposits, \$357,145,500; increase,
\$5,048,300.
Circulation, \$32,184,100; increase,
\$168,400.
Legal tenders, \$79,580,600; in-
crease, \$190,500.
Specie, \$173,443,900; decrease,
\$692,700.
Reserve, \$253,024,500; decrease,
\$502,200.
Reserve required, \$230,263,375;
increase, \$1,262,075.
Surplus, \$13,735,125; decrease, \$1-
764,275.

FORT WAYNE MARKETS.

Fort Wayne, Ind., Aug. 2.—Spring
wheat, \$4.00 to \$4.50; winter, bbl.,
\$3.75 to \$4.25; Graham, \$1.75 per cwt.;
buckwheat, \$2.85 per cwt.; corn meal,
balled, \$1.50 per cwt.; corn meal, un-
balled, \$1.50 per cwt.
Wheat—70 to 71c bu.
New Wheat—66c bu.
Corn—70c bu.
New Corn—32c bu.
Oats—40 to 45c bu.
Timothy Seed—\$1.50 bu.
Rye—45c bu.
Cloverseed—\$4.00 to \$4.50 bu.
Barley—45c bu.
Chop Feed—\$1.40 per cwt.
Oil Meal—\$1.50 per cwt.
Flax Seed—\$1.25.
Hides—Green, 1 1/2c; salted, 8 1/2c.
Calf Hides—Green, 9c; salted,
10 1/2c.
Wool—Unwashed, 15c; washed,
22c.

Bran—Ton, \$20.00.
Shorts—Ton, \$20.00.
Middlings—Ton, \$20.00.
Hags—On foot, \$7.00 to \$7.25.
Sheep—On foot, \$3.50 to \$3; dressed,
7 to 8c lb.
Lambs—On foot, \$4.50 to \$5; dressed,
9 to 10c lb.
Beef cows—On foot, \$2.50 to \$3.50;
dressed, 4 1/2 to 5 1/2c lb.
Steers—On foot, \$3 to \$5.50; dressed,
7 to 8c lb.
Calves—On foot, \$5 to \$5.50; dressed,
8c lb.

CITY HAY MARKET.

Old Timothy—\$10.00.
New Timothy—\$8.00.
Clover—\$5.00.
Mixed—\$7.00 to \$8.00.
Straw—\$4.00 to \$5.00.

PRODUCE.

Butter—20c lb.
Butter—Creamery, 22c lb.
Eggs—14c doz.
Lard—10 1/2 to 11c lb.
Live Chickens—9 to 9 1/2c lb.
Spring Chickens—25 to 30c each.
New Potatoes—10 to 15c bu.
Beans—\$1.75 bu.
Onions—50c bu.
Honey—14 to 18c lb.
Apples—60 to 75c bu.

Everybody can afford to wear a
"Jas. Boss" Gold Filled Watch Case.
They are the best, cheapest and wear
the longest. Dallas F. Green, Arcade
Jeweler.

QUESTION OF OWNERSHIP.

The question of the ownership of
Lake Windermere has arisen in con-
sequence of the necessity of some
authority being appointed to control
the navigation of the lake. West-
moreland claims that the whole of
the lake is in that county, and Lan-
cashire claims that the dividing line
between the two shires is midway
down the lake, says Pearson's Week-
ly. Search at the record office has
disclosed the fact that Henry II. ap-
pointed a committee of thirty men
to inquire into and decide this ques-
tion, and their decision, which was
signed by Henry, substantiates Lan-
cashire's claim.

By sowing nitrate of soda in small
quantities in showery weather un-
der trees a most beautiful verdure
will

"ALL WRIGHT FOR MORE THAN HALF A CENTURY"
DEAD SHOT VERMIFORMS
 ERADICATE FROM THE HUMAN BODY.
 WRIGHT'S INDIAN VERMIFORM PILL CO., New York

Fifty Dollars For Fifty Weeks. A NEW PLAN.

It often happens that ready cash is badly needed. In such cases come to us at once. You can borrow money from us on your furniture, piano, or other personal property of value without removal. You can get any amount from \$5 to \$100. You can get it on short notice. You can pay it back weekly, monthly, quarterly or as you may desire. You will have the use of both the money and property. You will be treated courteously. You will receive honorable, satisfactory dealings. Your business will be held strictly confidential. If you owe a balance to any other firm or furniture store we will advance you money to pay them off. You can get some additional money for other purposes if you wish. You can get a \$50 loan for 50 weeks. You can pay it back at \$1.25 per week. You can get any other amount for the same time at same proportions. We make loans to salaried people who are permanently employed by reliable firms on their personal note without security. We loan on diamonds, watches, etc., left in pledge. Call on us when you need money.

Fort Wayne Loan Co.,
 Established 1896. Room 2, second floor, 708 Calhoun St. Opposite Courthouse.

REMOVAL!

When you want **HARD AND SOFT COAL,** Wood and kindling, with prompt service and low prices, call Home Phone 108. Office and yards on Nickel Plate at R. and Fulton street.

J. M. MODERWELL.

J. C. Peltier.
 Undertaker
 and Embalmer.

NO. 17 WEST WAYNE ST.

**ROBISON PARK
 THEATRE.**
 WEEK, AUG. 3.

TORCAT,
 The great French Comedian.
MAUDE HUTH,
 Coon Songs.
CLEVER TANA,
 Ventriloquist.
THE TANAKAS,
 Oriental Magic and Juggling.
GEO. W. STEWART
 "A Trip on the Mississippi."

Dime Matinees Daily, Beginning Monday.
 Evening Prices 15 and 25 Cents.

Seats on sale at Alter's Cigar Store, N. W. corner of Main and Calhoun Sts.

Rome City Special
 Service every Sunday,
 Leaving Fort Wayne at
 6:00 a. m. and 8:30
 a. m. Returning,
 leave Rome City at
 7:00 p. m. Sunday and
 7:00 a. m. Monday.

YOUNG WOMEN
 Take your Meals at the
Y. W. C. A.,
 51 West Berry Street.

Strangers in the city referred to good boarding places. Meals served on the European plan at reasonable rates. Dinner, 11:30 to 1:30. Supper, 6:30 to 8:40.

F. J. Zimmerly & Co.
 PLUMBING,
 STEAM AND
 GAS FITTING,
 ELECTRIC WIRING.
 GAS AND ELECTRIC FIXTURES
 No. 135 Calhoun Street.
 Phone 307.

Try The Sentinel Want Column.

HELD A BANQUET

MR. HUNTING ENTERTAINS HIS SALESMEN.

SPECIAL MAKES GOOD RUN

TRAVELS 131 MILES IN 120 MINUTES.

FIRST TRAIN IN TAHLEQUAH

CHEROKEE CAPITAL CONNECTED WITH OUTSIDE WORLD.

The meeting of the men who compose the sales department of the Fort Wayne Electric company, which commenced last Tuesday morning, ended last night in a banquet at the Wayne club, given by F. S. Hunting, treasurer and sales manager, the participants, with one exception, being in some manner connected with the company. H. C. Paul officiated as toastmaster and he was introduced by Mr. Hunting. Mr. Paul prefaced his introduction of Judge R. S. Taylor, the chief speaker of the evening, with a few very appropriate remarks. Judge Taylor's speech was in fact a brief history of the Fort Wayne Electric works and he paid a very touching tribute to the memory of R. T. McDonald, the father of the company. Following Judge Taylor, came Lieut. Governor N. W. Gilbert, who spoke upon the subject "Indiana, Its Growth and Position Among Sister States." T. J. Ryan, the company's Cincinnati manager, was then called upon and in behalf of his brother salesmen, he took that occasion to present to Mr. Hunting a magnificent cut glass punch bowl. Mr. Wood, general superintendent and electrician of the company, was the next speaker, his remarks being in the line of personal experience as an electrician. They were very interesting and instructive. Then came short addresses by A. D. Babson, a representative of the General Electric company; Hon. C. H. Worden, W. S. Goll and C. S. Nash, interspersed by a concert solo by T. L. Sturgeon, a song by H. H. Savage and selections by the Mandolin club, which was made up from the ranks of the banqueters. At the side of each plate was placed a handsome printed banquet card, the title page bearing an embossed and gilt wreath surrounding the words, "First Annual Banquet of Fort Wayne Electric Works to its District Managers and Agents, Wayne club, Fort Wayne, Ind., August 1, 1902." On the last page were illustrations of some of the latest products of the factory, while an inner page contained the following menu:

Soup.
 Cream of Tomato En Tasse.
 Celery, Radishes, Olives,
 Soft Shell Crabs, Tartar,
 Saratoga Chips.
 Mushroom Sauce,
 Stuffed Mango Peppers,
 Cardinal Punch,
 Roast Spring Chicken,
 Stuffed Au Cresson,
 Mashed Potatoes, Young Pens,
 Creamed Tomatoes Mayonnaise,
 Ice Cream and Peaches.
 Fancy Cakes. Coffee.

As a fitting close to the banquet the punch bowl was dedicated, Mr. Hunting responding gratefully to a call for a speech. The party broke up at 12 o'clock. In addition to the names mentioned in the foregoing, the following persons, all agents of the company, were present: J. Allen Smith, Boston; A. E. Desser, Syracuse; J. C. Lott, New York city; E. B. Goldberry and A. E. Woolsey, Philadelphia; T. J. Ryan and G. B. Edgar, Cincinnati; Samuel Freshney, Grand Rapids; W. S. Goll, W. C. Knight and Frank McMaisters, Chicago; A. H. Savage, St. Paul; Thomas Dixon, St. Louis, and A. D. Babson, Schenectady.

In addition to the social features of the meeting of the agents, much good is expected to result from the interchange of ideas between the men and the advice they received from Mr. Hunting, who is at the head of the department. The visiting guests commenced leaving the city immediately after the banquet and this evening will witness the departure of the last one.

BEST IN HISTORY.

J. O. Goff, Indiana car service inspector, has completed his report of the July business which came within the jurisdiction of the association and it is even better than the estimate made by The Sentinel last Thursday, beating the preceding month, which was the best up to that date, just 146 car loads. During July, the Car Service made a record of 2020 car loads of freight received and shipped out of the city, outside of the freight houses, against 1874 in June and 1735 in July, 1901.

SPECIAL LIMITED TOMORROW.

Tomorrow morning there will be two sections of the Pennsylvania limited train No. 5, the second one

and a portion of the regular train being occupied by a party of tourists from the east who are bound for the Pacific coast country. Train 25 on the Pennsylvania will tomorrow morning have a special car occupied by members of the Royal Hunting and Fishing club of Pittsburg, which will be transferred here to the Grand Rapids and Indiana and take to Rome City, where the party will spend a few days fishing.

TWO MECHANICS HURT.

Charles Dunn had an eye injured by a piece of steel getting in it yesterday. He is unable to work. Clark Scheid had his nose cut yesterday by being struck by the sledge, which rebounded when the young man struck a blow with it. He will be off duty a few days. Both men are employed at the Pittsburg shops.

THE SPECIAL'S BEST RUN.

The Pennsylvania's special train made a run yesterday between this city and Crestline which beat all previous fast runs over that portion of the road. The train was in charge of Conductor Ed Lipsett and was hauled by E-2 engine 178, with Engineer Charles H. Eaton and Fireman T. Sellers in the cab. It left this city thirty-nine minutes late, was detained at one point eleven minutes, and went into Crestline just five minutes late. The distance covered was 131 miles and the time consumed in making the run, including the detentions, was exactly 131 minutes. Deducting the detentions, it leaves the actual running time of the train at 120 minutes, an average rate of a mile in 54.9 seconds. The train traveled from Lima to Upper Sandusky, forty-three miles, in thirty-six minutes; from Fort Wayne to Upper Sandusky, 102 miles, in 100 minutes, and covered a twelve-mile stretch between two stations in nine minutes. No record was made of the maximum speed of the train, but it is supposed that at some points it had attained a speed of nearly 100 miles an hour. Mr. Eaton has several fast runs to his credit, but the one in question not only surpasses all of his previous accomplishments in that way, but beats all previous good run records.

MITCHELL LEAVES THE CITY.

J. C. Mitchell, vice president and organizer of the International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen, left today upon a tour which will embrace Indianapolis, Terre Haute, Cairo, Louisville, Evansville and Cincinnati, in the interest of the brotherhood. Mr. Mitchell reports that everything is in good shape and that the brotherhood is prosperous and growing rapidly. He says that there will be a big crowd in attendance at the international convention in this city October 6.

HAD PICTURES TAKEN.

The fire department of the Fort Wayne Electric works was photographed this afternoon. The "boys" have received some handsome new badges and the result of these suggested the picture. This department is one of the most complete private fire companies in the country and frequent drills has made them very proficient in handling fire extinguishing apparatus, though they have had no very great amount of experience in fighting fire.

FIRST TRAIN TO TAHLEQUAH.

The first train of the Ozark and Cherokee Central Railway company will be run into Tahlequah, I. T., August 4. This is the first railroad to enter the Cherokee capital, and the citizens are bestirring themselves energetically for a demonstration, which will be held Tuesday, August 5. The entry into Tahlequah completes the first section of the Ozark's line in the territory, and construction in the direction of Shawnee, Okla., via Okmulgee and Muskogee is being pushed vigorously. Grading is being carried on simultaneously on all the sections between Tahlequah and Okmulgee, and the company expects to complete this portion of the line in about two months time.

GOING TO BALTIMORE TO LIVE.

Michael W. Quinn, who was serving an apprenticeship in the Wabash boiler shops, resigned that position a day or two ago and has gone to Baltimore, where he enters the shops of the Baltimore and Ohio road as a special apprentice in the mechanical department. In other words, he will take a student's course with a view of fitting himself for a foremanship or something which is considered better than a position at the bench. The young man is a son of Ed Quinn and he is the second one of that family to go to the Baltimore and Ohio.

A "GOOD ROADS" PROJECT.

August 15 a train carrying representatives of the United States Department of Agriculture will leave Chicago in the interest of "good roads" in farming districts. The expedition is an educational one, of

course, and great results are expected to follow. On the train will be expert engineers, road builders and government officials and all the latest and best machinery employed in road building, and conventions will be held in all the important cities en route. The train will reach Minneapolis early in September, where demonstrations of theoretical and practical road building will be given at the state fair grounds during fair week. At the close of the fair the train will continue westward to the Pacific coast, stopping at the principal cities of the route, at each of which practical demonstrations in good road building will be given. The Great Northern company will furnish the train.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

Switchman Perb Davis is sick and off duty.

Pittsburg Brakeman C. M. Imbody is sick and off duty.

John Moring, of the purchasing department of the Electric works, is taking a vacation.

Robert Franger, apprentice, resigned his position at the Electric works this morning.

Engineer B. F. Campbell, of the Pittsburg, has gone to the bedside of his sister, who is dangerously ill.

William Royhans, round house machinist at the Pittsburg, left today for New York, where he will visit two weeks.

Conductor R. A. Meyers and Brakeman S. Myton, of the Nickel Plate, are taking a few days' layoff to attend to business.

The lumber is being delivered for a ten room frame house on Sutherland street for Mrs. Grothaus. Fred Kraft is the contractor.

Fireman D. P. Murphy, of the Grand Rapids, is off duty on account of injuries sustained while out on the road last Thursday.

Carl Woodworth, of the Wabash machine shop, had his right hand badly bruised this morning by a piston rod falling upon it.

Nickel Plate Engineer Ed Wolf has returned from a fishing expedition to Bear lake, where he had a most pleasant ten days' stay and lots of good fishing.

The Wabash announces a rate of two cents per mile west of the Mississippi in order that there may be no discrimination between the east and west territories.

Paul Kueher, a truckman employed in the Wabash freight house, has taken a ten days' lay off. His associates at the warehouse say he is to be married next week.

Machinist Thomas Beals, who was sick two or three days, and James Roche, of the blacksmith shop, who had an ulcerated tooth, resumed their duties in the Pittsburg shops this morning.

Mrs. H. L. Bley, wife of the general yardmaster of the Pittsburg, is at Rome City for a two or three weeks stay. Mr. Bley goes up there in the evenings, returning to the city in the mornings.

The Electric works sent a car load of machinery, including a 3,000-watt generator, to Greenville, Ohio, today. The company also sent a generator each to Defiance, Ohio, and Lawrence, Mass.

Engineer E. Blanchard resumed his duties on the Pittsburg road this morning. He had been at Rome City a week. Fireman H. B. Gates, who was sick a week, also reported for work this morning.

Conductor and Mrs. H. E. Hofheinz, who were married recently, will soon be at home to their friends in a lovely new house on South Lafayette street. Mr. Hofheinz is employed on the Grand Rapids road.

The Bass blacksmith shop is closed today and two of the large steam hammers and one of the big furnaces are undergoing repairs. It is hoped to complete the work in time to start up next Monday morning.

Charles Szink, a painter at the Pittsburg shops, left today for Pittsburg, where he will meet and accompany his wife to this city. The lady has been at the bedside of her mother at Altoona for several weeks.

B. A. Johnson, a boilermakers' helper, and Miles Butler, a cinder pit man, resigned their positions at the Wabash shops this morning. The latter will return to Ashley to work, where he was employed up to the time of his transfer to this city.

Engineer and Mrs. B. F. Campbell will go to Chicago this evening and tomorrow morning Mrs. Campbell will go to Springfield, Ill., where her sister is lying in a very critical condition. Mr. Campbell will return here to resume his duties on the Pittsburg road.

The absentee lists at the Pittsburg shops show that Harvey Stahl, T. R. Fuchler, Al Throckmorton and G. M. Euehshuber are sick and that H. P. Jensen is kept home by the illness of his son. L. Smith is looking after private business. J. G. Lapp, a truckman at the freight house, is also sick.

Mrs. Moten, wife of Engineer Moses Moten, of the Kew Murray works, sustained a most painful injury yesterday. While walking through her garden she stepped upon and ran a rusty nail through her foot a short distance back of the ball of the little toe. A surgeon was summoned and Mrs. Moten will probably be spared an attack of

lockjaw, which sometimes follows accidents of this nature.

William Jackson, the retired Pennsylvania employee, is recovering from an illness which kept him within the house for ten days.

The Sentinel acknowledges receipt of a pretty picture of the Wabash's Continental limited, one of the best equipped and fastest trains crossing the state of Indiana.

L. H. Eldred, a Nickel Plate brakeman, who took a ninety days' layoff during the dull season and spent the interim working in a box factory, reported for duty on the road yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Baldwin left yesterday for New York state, where they expect to spend two weeks visiting relatives. Mr. Baldwin is a passenger fireman on the Nickel Plate road.

M. H. Snow, the new division superintendent of the Michigan Central, is probably the youngest railway superintendent in the country. He is 28 years old and has been railroading only four years.

The Nickel Plate handled an excursion party from Hammond to Culver today, the excursionists being students. Conductor John Holly went down to Hammond last night to take charge of the train.

M. Crawford and T. H. Sessler, boilermakers' helpers, who resigned their positions in the Kew Murray works yesterday, took positions under Foreman James Murray at the Wabash shops this morning.

Conductor Charles LaPoint, who was fishing a week, resumed work on the Nickel Plate yesterday. Conductor Ogden Pierce, of the same road, is taking a few days' layoff to look after some private affairs.

Chief Clerk P. J. H. Myers, of the Nickel Plate offices, resumed his duties this morning. He returned from Hymnston, Mass., last night. That city was formerly his home and he was spending his vacation there.

The Elgin, Joliet and Eastern and the Lake Shore and Eastern roads have effected a settlement with their trainmen, who had asked for an advance in wages. The basis of settlement was the reduction of a day's work from twelve to eleven hours.

Nickel Plate Conductor M. E. Braun, who returned from Denver, Col., several days ago, reported for work on the road yesterday. Mrs. Braun, who had been at Denver in the interest of her health, has been greatly benefited by the sojourn there.

The Erie has followed its expulsion of news and candy agents from the aisles of its trains by putting the bootblacks off of its ferry boats. The boys had become too impudent in pressing their occupation, says J. M. Cherry, superintendent of floating equipment.

On August 12 grain rates from Kansas City to Chicago will be advanced to 12 cents on wheat and 11 cents on other grain; to Mississippi river points, 7 cents on wheat and 6 cents on other grain; to gulf ports, 14 cents on wheat and 15 cents on other grain.

Herman J. Miller, of the shipping department of the Electric works, and F. J. Conrade, of the Pittsburg planing mills, have each commenced the erection of a dwelling house on Masterson avenue, near Barr street, which they will occupy when the buildings are finished.

Hugh T. Hogan, general foreman at the Pittsburg machine shops, has gone to Rochester, N. Y., to attend the funeral of his sister, Mrs. Powell, a lady who has visited in this city and is quite well known. Mrs. Powell's death was very sudden, and Mr. Hogan did not know she was sick until the telegram announcing her demise was received.

Seneca, the little Lenawee county station on the Wabash, which attained fame as the result of the terrible collision the night before last Thanksgiving, in which many persons were killed, is to be wiped off the map. The wreck at that time, it will be remembered, was caused by a mistake of the trainmen in reading Sand Creek, the next station, for Seneca. The similarity of the names is very confusing to trainmen and it is to do away with this confusion that the name of Seneca will be changed to Ennis.

PROBING DIAMOND ROBBERY.

Kokomo, Ind., Aug. 2. Kokomo officers are at work on a diamond robbery in which a Chicago woman is accused of stealing jewelry valued at fully \$700. Fred and Mrs. Heberl, of Chicago, have been boarding with Mrs. Charles Cline. Mrs. Heberl left for Chicago yesterday afternoon, and it was afterward found that a diamond brooch and several rings were missing, including a diamond wedding ring of Mrs. Cline's daughter, Mrs. Don Roach. Telegrams were sent to stop the woman, but she has not been located. Mr. Heberl is a cigar maker, and has been employed here. Mrs. Heberl's trunk was discovered at Legansport, but the missing jewels were not found.

For an eye trouble or for glasses consult us. Dallas F. Green, Expert Optician.

Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Randall went to Clear Lake today for a week's visit.

OVERWORKED WOMEN

Should Beware of a Serious Organic Break-down. Take Heed in Time.

The ordinary every-day life of most of our women is a ceaseless treadmill of work.

How much harder the daily tasks become when some derangement of the female organs makes every movement painful and keeps the nervous system all unstrung!

One day she is wretched and utterly miserable; in a day or two she is better and laughs at her fears, thinking there is nothing much the matter after all; but before night the deadly backache reappears, the limbs tremble, the lips twitch—it seems as though all the imps of Satan were clutching her vitals; she goes to pieces and is flat on her back.

No woman ought to arrive at this terrible state of misery, because these symptoms are a sure indication of womb troubles. She must remember that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is almost an infallible cure for all female ills, such as irregularity of periods, which cause weak stomach, sick headache, etc., displacements and inflammation of the womb, or any of the multitudes of illnesses which beset the female organism.

If there is anything in your case about which you would like special advice, write freely to Mrs. Pinkham. No man will say your letter. She can surely help you, for no person in America has such a wide experience in treating female ills as she has had. Address is Lynn, Mass.; her advice is free and helpful.



Mrs. Richard Dixon wrote to Mrs. Pinkham when she was in great trouble. Her letters are here printed.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I have suffered for four years with pain in my back, and a terrible bearing-down feeling in the lower part of my bowels, and at times the abdomen seems to swell and becomes very sore. I have terrible sharp pains in my ovaries and am very nervous, also troubled with leucorrhoea and irregular menstruation. I have started to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, but I do not feel much better, so I thought I would write and ask you what to do. Please answer soon, as I am a great sufferer and long to get relief."—Mrs. RICHARD DIXON, 11 Farewell St., Newport, R.I. (Jan. 11, 1900.)

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I want to thank you for your letter of advice. Since taking your Vegetable Compound, liver pills, and using your Sanguine Wash, as directed by you, my backache and terrible pains in my ovaries have disappeared. I feel that your Vegetable Compound should be used by all weak women."—Mrs. RICHARD DIXON, 11 Farewell St., Newport, R.I. (April 11, 1901.)

Will not the volumes of letters from women who have been made strong by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound convince others of the virtues of this great medicine?

When a medicine has been successful in more than a million cases, is it justice to yourself to say, without trying it, "I do not believe it would help me?"

Surely you cannot wish to remain weak and sick and discouraged, exhausted with each day's work. If you have some derangement of the feminine organism try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It will surely help you.

\$5000 RICHARDSON—Wabash deposited with the National City Bank of Lyon, \$5000, which will be paid to any person who can find that the above testimonial letters are not genuine, or were published before obtaining the writer's special permission. Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

This signature is on every box of the genuine
E. H. Brown Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets
 The remedy that cures a cold in one day

**10,000
 Made
 Happy
 Treated and
 Cured by**



DR. GASAWAY.
 WE TREAT AND CURE Nervous Debility, Nervous Prostration, Mental Depression, Impotency, Sexual Weakness, Scrofula, Tumors, Rheumatism, Syphilis, Hydrocele, Varicocele, Stricture, Pimples, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Loss of Appetite, Liver and Kidney Troubles, Constipation, White Swelling, Varicose Veins, Etc.

LADIES—All diseases peculiar to your sex successfully treated. You may consult us in confidence, no matter what the trouble may be.

YOUNG MEN, who suffer from despondency, loss of energy, failing memory, nervousness, palpitation of the heart, weak back, stunted development, increasing nervous exhaustion and wrecked or insidious dreams. You may be in the first stage, but are fast approaching the last. Do not let false pride or sham modesty prevent you from obtaining relief now. You can positively be restored to manly vigor.

MIDDLE-AGED MEN—Old men who suffer from premature old age, as a result of youthful indiscretions or excess of later years; who are troubled with too frequent evacuations of the bladder, or by finding a milky or ropy sediment in the urine; and on account of this unnatural waste and loss of vitality are unfit for business or marriage. You can positively be restored to manly vigor.

DISCHARGES CURED in 5 days by our new method. No danger of stricture. No injection used.

BLOOD POISON—We cure Blood Poison, no matter how long standing.

INFLAMMATION of Prostate Bladder, Gleet, etc., instantly relieved and permanently cured.

VARICOCELE cured in 5 days by our special treatment. No detention from your daily work.

You take no chances treating with us. References: Banks, newspapers and the best business and professional men in the city. Established 1897.

Delays are fatal. Consult us at once. Consultation free to all. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. Sundays 9 a. m. to 12 m.

DR. GASAWAY & CO.
 THE RELIABLE SPECIALISTS,
 NO. 204 EAST BERRY STREET. FORT WAYNE, IND.

PHONES **GLAY'S** HARDWARE STORE
149 W. 14th St. 149 W. 19th St. 21 W. MAIN ST. 21 W. 21st St.

GREAT BRITAIN'S NEXT QUEEN

VICTORIA MARY IS ESSENTIALLY ENGLISH AND SHE IS A WOMAN OF STRONG PERSONALITY.

When Victoria Mary sits herself in the gilded chair and receives the golden crown upon her head, the insignia of rank will fall upon one of the most interesting personages of modern history.

The world is so accustomed to the thought of old Queen Victoria, with her ways and her wisdom, and of the Queen Alexandra, with her bearing and her beauty, that the younger woman has, heretofore, escaped attention.

Yet none deserve it more than she. Her characteristics are more pronounced, her personality more captivating, her experience more varied than fall to the lot of many women, queenly or otherwise.

Victoria Mary came into the world in a pretty country house, Richmond lodge, and when she came to the ren-

every Sunday. Daily he strolls out with the babies. Every night he dines at home, unless at a state dinner with his wife along. He travels with her, quotes her, walks in York grounds with her and tells his mother how much he likes her. And if mortal man, be he king or huckster, could do more than this, then let him come forward and pick up the gauntlet of George V.

At one time it is said that the happenings of Victoria Mary was marred by gossip concerning the princess of Fless, who is accredited with being the handsomest woman in England. If this were so, the princess certainly hid her grief well, for she and George were seen daily together, and the princess of Fless was a visitor at their home and went out with them both quite frequently.

in plain sight.

At home she is most interesting. Her favorite color is light pink and she wore a pink gown to church the last Sunday she and Queen Alexandra visited the royal chapel together.

Her favorite flowers are lilies and she carries them summer and winter.

She is fond of rugs and has many feminine fancies; among them being the collection of book plates.

She is an expert tennis player, but has never golfed a great deal. She is no horse-woman, though she likes to drive in the pony cart, her son handling the reins.

In many ways the Princess May, as the English like to call her, is home-like and domestic; and the English people are glad that they are to have a queen whom they can like so well, and who is so much a part of them.

IT'S HARMLESSNESS.

"Although we've had prohibition in this state for twenty-one years," said the landlord of the Atlantic and Pacific hotel at Boomopolis, Kan., in reply to the inquiry of a tourist from Connecticut, "it don't 'pear to have injured the inebrious rum traffic to any serious extent; and, besides that, it has been the means of inserting into office a good many otherwise hopeless failures, whom, in the ordinary course of events, we might have been compelled to support by private subscriptions. Nope! Prohibition ain't such a frivolous institution as you might think, if you just look at it in the right way!"

Puck.

THE EARLIEST BOOKS.

A Greek book of the age of Pericles, or a Latin book of the age of Caesar, was very unlike the books to which we are accustomed nowadays, says a writer in Harper's Magazine. The material on which it was written was papyrus, a fabric made out of the pith of the Egyptian water plant of that name. This gave a smooth and pleasant surface for writing on with the soft reeds which were then in use, but unfortunately it was not tough enough to withstand the disintegrating influences of time. In every country but one the ordinary trials of books—use, neglect, damp, insects and the like—have caused their complete destruction. It is only in the wonderfully dry climate of Egypt that they have been able to resist these tendencies. During the last century, and increasingly during the last twenty-five years, researchers in the buried cities and cemeteries of Egypt have yielded great quantities of manuscripts upon papyrus—mostly fragments, it is true, but yet sufficient to restore to us several works of ancient literature which had been supposed to be hopelessly lost, and to show us by actual examples, dating as far back as the beginning of the third century, B. C., what an ancient book was like.

In another and more noticeable respect than material ancient books differed from modern. The papyrus was not cut up into leaves and bound into volumes like a modern book, but was manufactured in long rolls, which the reader unrolled as he progressed through the work he was reading. The length of these rolls might be anything up to thirty feet, but rarely exceeded this limit; the height would normally be about nine or ten inches. A roll of these dimensions would contain, in moderate-sized writing, an ordinary Greek play, or two books of the "Iliad," but collected editions of an author's work were impossible, except in the form of a great quantity of separate rolls. This fact goes far to explain why so many works by writers of the highest reputation have failed to come down to us.

The writing on a papyrus roll was divided into columns, the width of which was regulated by the length of the verses, if the work transcribed was in poetry, but in the case of prose works it rarely exceeded three inches.

Papyrus continued to be the principal material in use for books of the best quality until the fourth century of our era, but about that time vellum, which had previously been employed mainly for inferior purposes, began to supersede it, and thenceforward the best copies of books were written upon this much more durable material.

IT REQUIRED CARE.

In a town in the wildest part of the Transvaal the cashier of a bank is an individual who for a time acted as a judge some years ago. One day recently he refused to cash a check offered by a stranger.

"The check is all right," he said, "but the evidence you offer in identifying yourself as the person to whose order it is drawn is scarcely sufficient."

"I've known you to hang a man on less evidence, judge," was the stranger's response.

"Quite likely," replied the ex-judge, "but when it comes to letting go of cold cash we have to be careful."—London Answers.

CARVED CARDIFF GIANT

The Sculptor Who Was Paid \$15,000 for Making Barnum's Biggest Fraud.

(San Francisco Examiner.)

G. Fabricio Sala, artist and sculptor, who is at present in this city endeavoring to dispose of the statue of "Faith," that has been lying in the Mechanics' pavilion for a number of years, claims to have been the maker of the late P. T. Barnum's "Cardiff Giant," a figure on which the showman is supposed to have made \$1,000,000 and hoaxed more people than any of his other numerous and novel attractions.

The figure, to the many people who visited Barnum's shows in those days, was supposed to represent the petrified form of a prehistoric man. It was twelve feet long, four feet broad and weighed three and one-half tons. It was supposed to have been dug out of the earth at Cardiff, N. Y. This, to a certain extent, was true, but the fact that it was carved out of gypsum and interred less than a year before by the clever ones was kept a profound secret. That it was one of the cleverest hoaxes ever perpetrated was proven by the number of sculptors, archaeologists, antiquarians, clergymen and others of the learned professions who were "taken in" by the figure, and gave more or less profound explanations of its origin.

Mr. Sala is an elderly man, who has made his reputation over the world as a sculptor of considerable merit. He said he simply undertook the work in a professional way, having been employed by a Mr. Taylor, who was at that time, 1868, a sort of silent partner with Barnum.

"Yes, it was I who carved the Cardiff giant," said Mr. Sala, "and Mr. Taylor paid me the handsome sum of \$15,000 for the work; subsequently he often gave me \$500 whenever his receipts were exceptionally good. I carved the giant in a barn near Quincy, Ill. The slab of gypsum was obtained in the vicinity. Of course, I had nothing to do with the statue after it left Quincy, but I know that from there it was shipped to Chicago, then by water to Buffalo, and finally by canal boat and team to Cardiff, N. Y., where it was buried. The nature of the package was, of course, kept a secret."

A number of the Popular Science Monthly published in 1878 bears out Mr. Sala's statement in some details, but mentions a Mr. Edward Salle, a German, as one of the sculptors, and the other as a Mr. Markham, an American. Mr. Sala claims that the Salle referred to can be no other than himself and the use of the name is a mistake on the part of the writer.

Before the burial of the giant in the old well at Cardiff the figure was subjected to long and careful rubbing with sand and water, which produced the water-worn appearance so often cited as incontrovertible evidence of extreme antiquity. The pores of the skin were carefully imitated by picking the entire surface with leaden hammers faced with needles, giving the peculiar "goose flesh" which puzzled so many. As there still remained an appearance of freshness, the figure was given a sulphuric acid bath to give it the desired appearance of age.

"A year afterward," the same publication says, "it was accidentally unearthed by well diggers, the arch engineer of the hoax being given as a Mr. Hull, a Birmingham tobacco-nist. It had been carefully arranged and there were many neighbors around to spread abroad the news of the extraordinary find of fossil remains. The crowd soon swelled to thousands from all parts of the neighboring country, and on the following day four medical men of the neighborhood, with scientific pretensions, investigated the giant and accepted the hoax without the least hesitancy. Later it was examined by a Dr. Boynton, of Syracuse, a man possessed of some antiquarian knowledge, and he came to the conclusion that it was a statue made some 300 years ago by the Jesuit fathers. It at once offered \$10,000 for it."

By way of an advertisement invitations were sent to Prof. Agassiz, Prof. Hull, state geologist; S. B. Woolworth, secretary of the New York State university, and a large delegation of scientific men from different parts of the state. The state geologist pronounced the figure to be a statue of great antiquity. Prof. Ward, who filled the chair of natural science in Rochester university, said: "Although not going back to the stone age, it is nevertheless deserving of the attention of archaeologists." A prominent clergyman wrote: "This is not a thing contrived by a man, but it is the face of one who lived like all the earth; the very image and child of God." Many scientific societies took the matter up and expressed their gullibility more or less strongly in resolutions.

The man to first puncture the hoax was Prof. Marsh—O. C. Marsh, of Yale—who made a point by asserting that gypsum was soluble in 400 parts of water, yet the face of the giant was smooth and little dissolved, though surrounded by wet

earth, proving that the burial must have been of very recent date. It is estimated that \$3,000,000 was made out of the hoax before Barnum introduced the petrified man to his circus. While the figure was being exhibited in Boston, Mr. Sala says that to his own knowledge the drawings amounted to about \$4,000 a night for a considerable time. Notwithstanding Prof. Marsh's findings and other hard blows the hoax received from other quarters, it survived for nearly two decades, when it may be said to have died a natural death.

WORK AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

Aside from the president's salary and the expense of keeping the white house in repair, it costs the government only about \$65,000 a year to operate the establishment. Of this amount \$50,000 is expended in the salaries of the thirty men on the executive pay roll. These range from the secretary to the president, with a salary of \$5,000 a year, down to messengers and doorkeepers, whose pay is in some instances perhaps one-tenth that sum. The remaining \$15,000 defrays all the other expenses—the replacing of worn-out office furniture, typewriter repairs, stationery and feed for the half dozen horses in the white house stables. Of course, the executive office has the benefit of many economies beyond the reach of the thrifty merchant. For instance, all official mail is franked, saving approximately \$20 a day. Special telegraph and cable rates are also secured.—World's Work.

LUCKY BOYS OF TODAY

"What would the boy of fifty years ago have thought," said the middle-aged man, "if he had seen in the store window some day when he was going in for a stick of candy a sign setting forth that ice-cream sandwiches could be bought there for a cent?" says the New York Sun.

"Been surprised? Well, I guess so; but they add that new to the list of things that children can buy in the stores for a cent. It's been on the street, to be sure, for two or three years, but it is in no less a wonderful thing to be sold in penny stores—and yet nobody winks."

"The fact is that you can buy so many luxuries now for a cent that one more or less, even so remarkable a thing as the modern ice-cream sandwich really is, does not count." "Before the war, when the cent was a big copper coin of twice the diameter and four times the weight of the present cent, about all you could get for a penny was a stick of candy (peppermint, lemon or wintergreen), a paper of mites (sugared caraway seed in a paper tube with a narrow strip of gold or silver paper running around it spirally, like the stripes on a barbershop), a cent's worth of jubate paste or a popcorn ball; and you could get a cent's worth of tamarinds."

"Now look at the variety of things you can get for a cent. Why, penny candies in these days are made in literally hundreds of varieties, with novelties coming out all the time. Manufacturers devote their wits and skill and capital to the devising of penny candies that will sell; a good seller in such goods is something decidedly worth having. And in such a state of things the ice-cream sandwich for 1 cent appears in the penny stores simply as an other novelty, and in these days it never makes a ripple."

"But, while to the children of the present day the present day's variety of things to choose from when they go to invest their cent has no especial significance, because they have always been accustomed to it, to one who can recall the meagerness of the old-time assortment of such things it is a mighty significant; nothing, in fact, illustrates to me modern advance more vividly."

NEVER CAME BACK.

The following conversation recently took place between a steamboat pilot and one of Cook's excursionists, who, not satisfied with the information concerning the various places of interest passed on the journey given by the guide, decided to try to find out things "on his own."

"That is the Black mountain?"

"Yes, sir—the highest mountain above Lake George."

"Any story or legend connected with that mountain?"

"Lots of 'em. Two lovers went up to that mountain once and never came back again."

"Indeed! What became of them?"

"Went down on the other side."—London Answers.

BY PROXY.

Assum—You look wretched this morning, old man. What's the matter?

Nupop—Lung trouble.

Assum—Oracious! What's the matter with your lungs?

Nupop—Nothing, but the baby was exercising his all night.—Philadelphia Press.

RUINED CITIES OF ARIZONA

PREHISTORIC TOWNS PUZZLE ARCHEOLOGISTS—SMITHSONIAN SCIENTISTS INVESTIGATE.

IAN SCIENTISTS INVESTIGATE.

Remains of the oldest and least-known prehistoric cities in America lie buried in the sands of the desert of South Arizona. Very few Americans familiar with the wonders of prehistoric exploration in Asia Minor and Northern Africa have any idea that within their own country are remains of a strange and marvelous people, who built enormous temples, constructed extraordinary irrigation canals and tilled fields before an Egyptian pyramid was piled up, and who vanished from the earth centuries before Columbus was born. A dozen Smithsonian scientists have tried to penetrate the mystery of the ages that enveloped these dwellers in pre-Columbian America. No one knows the origin of the great population that once occupied the now burning wastes. No one knows enough about these prehistoric Americans to connect them with any other race. Some ethnologists call them Toltecs, some Aztecs, while other scientists say they were an even earlier and different race.

On a broad sloping plain, beginning at the confluence of the Gila and Salt rivers, some 50 miles south of Phoenix, lie the finest ruins of the buried aboriginal towns. Dr. Douyng, of Oxford, England, believes these were occupied some 8,000 years ago. The outlines of the city walls, traceable among the casus and drifting sands, give explorers reason to believe that 40,000 or 50,000 people once lived in each city. The population had engineering skill. Huge trees were transported there from mountain forests over 100 miles away; great blocks of stone were hauled there from quarries miles distant.

TEMPLES WERE OVAL.

Each city had also a large public edifice, oval in form, 40 or 50 feet in diameter, and it is conjectured these were temples of the sun.

All the buried towns were inhabited contemporaneously. A succession of earthquakes or other phenomena probably led to wholesale migrations, in which the houses and all they contained were deserted without seeming preparation. From the posture in which the skeletons have been found and from the fact that the walls of the buildings opened outward in falling and that household utensils are discovered, it is supposed that an earthquake led to the abandonment of the towns.

The relics taken from the exhumed houses, citadels and tombs by the explorers include pottery, stone implements, turquoise and other stones held in esteem, shells and shell ornaments, human and animal remains. Many inscriptions have been found on the rocks throughout Central Arizona. They are of religious significance, showing characteristic attitudes of the people at certain festivals and sacrifices and disclosing nothing of a narrative or historic nature. They give no idea of the ordinary manner of dress or of the textile fabric used, but show the priestly gown to have been a long robe. A few fragments of cotton cloth have been found preserved from decay and also several specimens of basketry. The pottery is largely obtained in pyramidal mounds and graves. As many as 200 urns have been found in a single mound. The designs are still in use among a few Indian tribes in the southwest.

These canals give some idea of the scale on which these unknown people conducted agricultural operations. They made an artificial river to water their farms. Their chief crop was probably corn, and they raised beans and two or three varieties of squashes. Prof. McGee, of the Smithsonian institute, thinks it probable that they kept the guano in domestication and evidences are found that they had turkeys.

Adolphe Bandler and Frank H. Cushing have each searched and studied among the ruins of the buried cities, but they lacked large financial resources necessary for satisfactory scientific investigation. Upon a broad upland, known as Mesa Grande, the Cushing party found relics of a community, which scientists have named Las Acacias. The adobe walls of the city (originally 10 feet thick) may be traced amid the sand hills, and from these remains one is led to believe that the ancient pueblo covered five square miles. The vast quantity of broken pottery found among the sage brush and cactus, leads to the opinion that here once lived some 50,000 people, dwelling together compactly in communal houses. Water for the farms of the people of Las Acacias was had from the Gila river, 18 miles distant.

CUT THROUGH ROCKS. The main canal from the river was cut through ledges of rock 11 feet wide and 8 feet deep. Where depressions in the earth occurred, these ancient American engineers constructed aqueducts of cedar logs ingeniously joined together. Frank H. Cushing believes that these canals were not only for irrigation, but for transportation of building materials from the mountains to Las Acacias. An army of men and women must have spent years in constructing the main canal from the Gila to Las Acacias and its numerous laterals. Only the crudest stone implements were used for excavation, and the enormous quantity of rock and earth was carried away in baskets on the backs of the workers. Millions and millions of cobblestones were used in the retaining walls, and today they lie imbedded in the clay where the prehistoric Americans placed them long before the Christian era. The main canal terminated in a reservoir a mile long and half a mile wide.

Mr. Bandler's explorations show clearly that these prehistoric towns extended along the sides of the main canal for a great distance, in proportion to their width, and were situated on the outer edge of the cultivated tract, which included all the intervening land to the river.

All the towns contained enormous central citadels or temple buildings within clusters of dwellings in walled enclosures, which in turn were surrounded by the thatched huts of the common people. Stone and sun-dried adobe bricks were used as building material. The main earthen walls were formed within a framework of timber and wattled cane. The best preserved walls show that the houses were in large communal blocks 300 or 400 feet long by 200 feet wide, and possibly larger, built three or four stories high of adobe bricks without admixture of straw. They were situated near the canal or its branches, were sometimes provided with a special reservoir, and in all cases had one or more pits or ovens for cooking purposes. The citadels are thought, from the thickness of the walls and the quantity of debris, to have been several stories high, and in war times to have been used as places of refuge.

Representations are found in the rock inscriptions and in terra cotta images of an animal that was undoubtedly used as a beast of burden. This beast resembled the llama of South America. Spanish writers at the time of the conquests by Cortez and Pizarro speak of the existence of woolen cloth among the Pueblo Indians, and as nothing has been disclosed indicating contact with the whites, it is supposed that these people had domesticated the llama. The skeletons that the Cushing expedition secured show that the people were small in stature and that their skulls were brachycephalous (or broader than long), like those of the Peruvians. Some of the skulls have a little extra bone in the back part of the head, a peculiarity of the Incas, and known as the Inca bone. This fact indicates some relationship between the mysterious race in Arizona and the ancient civilization in South America.

LIVED FOR RELIGION.

Mr. Bandler believes that religion was the main purpose of life among these people. Each action appears to have been vested with a significance of its own, even the location of the public structures being determined by certain mythological indications. These people worshipped the sun and had lodge rooms in the temple. Sacrificial stones have been



VICTORIA MARY, PRINCESS OF WALES.

lization of anything she knew that she was a second cousin of Queen Victoria, and that her fourth and fifth cousins were the little English princes, Clarence and George.

She knew that, sometimes, when there was a holiday she could go to Marlborough house and play with them, and she knew that, at home, she was desperately poor, with two little brothers, and a mother so charitable that all the family income went to the infirmaries and outdoor reliefs.

The little Princess May, of Teck, grew up very pretty and strong; and when she was 19 her cousin Edward, who was then the duke of Clarence, proposed to her.

Clarence expected to be king of England some day, and May accepted him.

She said that she did so because she loved him, not because of his position. The invitations were sent out and the wedding gifts were in when Clarence died and the princess was left all but wedded.

The next year George, Clarence's brother, sought her hand, and after all the delay that goes with royal weddings they were married.

July 6 marked the ninth anniversary of their wedding, and in the nine years that have passed the people have come to know the "Princess May," as they have always called her, better and to like her more and more.

And they always did like her, for she grew up among them, and where other queens came from Germany, from Denmark and from Austria, this queen-to-be came from Richmond lodge, an English home, and she was English to her finger tips.

Victoria Mary, after her marriage, went to live in York house, and there she bore her children, there she brought them up, there she drove and walked and received her friends, and there she lived the plain life of an English matron, absolutely without ostentation, absolutely without foreignisms of any kind.

Queen Victoria loved her. Queen Alexandra and King Edward adored her. She was an ideal daughter-in-law. She was the best of wives.

On the day when George, who will be known in history as George V., married the Princess May, he said to his mother: "I have the handsomest wife in England."

If he thought so then, he thinks so now. In the kingdom there is not a man more devoted. He takes her everywhere. He buys her gowns and jewels. He drives daily with her. He goes to church with her

Alas, how hard it is to be a King! And how fiercely does the light of publicity beat upon the royal throne. Who could stand before its rays? And how fortunate the king-to-be, whose peccadilloes number only one.

During the nine years in York house the Princess May has been raising a family. Four little children were left by the stroke in rapid succession.

They are Edward, Albert, Victoria and Henry, the latter being only 2 years old.

Prince Edward, heir to the throne, is 8 years old and a big boy for his age. He will be King Edward VIII, and some day his crowning will be the talk of the world.

It has been the wish of his mother that the boy should see the coronation exercises, so that, when the day comes, he will remember how his father and grandfather were crowned and be able to follow all the lines of precedent without the fatigue which were King Edward VII. out.

The English look at their next queen with fond eyes. She is young. She is pretty. She is very English in manner and speaks no language except English, for her French is poor and her German is halting. She is popular with the Kaiser, who sends her gifts. She is liked by the czarina, who has visited her. She is very domestic. She is well bred. She has no peculiarities and neither writes verses nor composes music. She does not paint pictures and has no ambition beyond bringing up a future king for England's throne.

Yet she is not commonplace. Indeed, England has not had a more intelligent queen. She reads a great deal, is quite a botanist and has assisted the Princess Christian in her floral researches.

She has founded a school for nurses. She has endowed a home for crippled children. She has opened a floral charity at Richmond. She has established scholarships in the schools of design for women. She maintains a large Christian charity, upon which she works twelve months in the year, and she employs two secretaries to conduct the correspondence.

In fact, it is said that the wife of George gives all her money away, and there was a rumor that the only difficulty that ever arose between Queen Alexandra and her daughter-in-law was over the profligacy of the latter where a charity bazaar was concerned.

So England's next queen will be liked by the people. She is a uniquely romantic personage, because of her history, with its delights lived out

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"I was troubled with eczema from the crown of my head to the soles of my feet," writes Mrs. E. H. Quaker, of Cass City, Tuscola Co., Mich. "I could not walk at times nor wear my shoes. I thought there was no help for me—at least the doctor said there was none. I went to see friends at Christmas time and there I heard of the good that Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery had done for them, and was advised to try it myself. For fear that I might neglect it, my friend sent to the village and got a bottle and made me promise that I would take it. I had been getting worse all the time. I took three bottles of the 'Golden Medical Discovery' and lo and behold, Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets, and used 'All-Healing Salve,' which made a complete cure. It was worth my while. I was taking the medicine about eight months. I would say to all who read this: try Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery before wasting time and money."

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Dr. Pierce's Pellets cleanse the clogged system from accumulated impurities.

"Michigan in Summer"

The Grand Rapids & Indiana Railway, the "Fishing Line," has published a 48-page book about the resorts on its line, and will send it to any address on receipt of a two-cent stamp for postage. Contains 230 pictures, rates of all hotels and boarding houses, and information about Detroit, Bay View, Harbor Point, Waukegan, Olen, Walloon Lake, Mackinac Island, Traverse City, Omena, Ishpeming, Northport, etc.

"Where to Go Fishing," two cents, will interest fishermen with through sleeping car service goes into effect June 22. New time folders sent on application.

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A FORGOTTEN PATRIOT

General Arthur St. Clair Did

Much for His Country and

Was Poorly Paid.

Forgotten, or nearly so, is General Arthur St. Clair, whose remains lie in the southeast corner of the old Presbyterian graveyard at Greensburg, Pa., says a writer in the Pittsburgh Dispatch. St. Clair, the hero who had spent time and money for his country and was never repaid, died in poverty on the summit of Chestnut Ridge and now all that marks his resting place is a sandstone monument erected by the Masonic society. Following his services to his country as a soldier and statesman he was broken in health and in poverty lived a secluded life in the mountains. From this life apart from his fellow-men he won the title of "The Radsch of the Alleghenies." Time and again has there been talk in the state department and by private individuals of erecting to his memory a fitting memorial, but such has never come to pass.

Arthur St. Clair was born in 1734 at Thunco Castle, in the county of Cuthness, Scotland. He was one of an old family, his father, William St. Clair, being the son of the Earl of Cuthness. Arthur, being the son of a younger son, could not inherit any of the landed property. For a profession he chose medicine, which study he pursued at the University of Edinburgh. At the time war was declared between Great Britain and France he was in London, indentured to the famous Dr. William Hunter. The capital at that time was alive with confusion of an on-coming war, and Arthur, with the help of his family, purchased an ensign's commission.

In 1758 he came to America with the corps of General Amherst. During the seven years of campaigning which followed he learned much of the science of war. He was married in May, 1760, to Miss Phoebe Bayard in Trinity church, Boston. For two years after he was married he served as a lieutenant. For a few years after this he remained in quiet life in Philadelphia and Boston.

HEAD LAND AT FORT PITT.

It was after this that he became interested in Western Pennsylvania. His attention was closely centered in a parcel of ground about Fort Pitt, that had been granted to him by General Gage. He at this time had charge of Fort Mifflin, then one of his majesty's forts.

At the time of the opening of the land office he, with his brother-in-law, took up large tracts of land in the Ligonier valley. In 1772 he made an earnest appeal for the formation of a county to the west of Laurel Hill. The following year Westmoreland county was formed and St. Clair was appointed by Richard Penn to the offices of prothonotary and chief clerk of the courts, offices which he had previously filled in Bedford county. From 1773 until the breaking out of the revolution he was he acted as the agent of the proprietaries. His management of affairs was superb.

During the excitement of 1774 much is attributed to St. Clair's efforts to preserve the country. It was he who exhorted the people not to flee and he who organized a militia with a promise to pay them from his own purse. Under his direction and supervision the chain of block-houses along the rivers and old military road was established. He advised the Penns to open a road for military purposes from Kittanning to Ligonier, and to erect a fort at that point, to be garrisoned by the soldiers of the Province. This place had been pointed out by Forbes as early as 1758 as important in a military view, and was the site of Fort Armstrong.

St. Clair's straightforward dealings with the Indians won him their friendship, they calling him their friend, and the Pennsylvanians their brothers. He was instrumental in calling the famous meeting at Hamletstown May 10, 1775, and securing the passage of the remarkable resolutions. His first connection with the United States occurred in 1775, when he acted as secretary to the board of commissions appointed by congress to treat with the Indians about Fort Pitt.

COMMISSIONED AS COLONEL. St. Clair was commissioned as colonel in the continental service by congress in 1776. Then it was that he advanced much money in the service which he was not repaid until many years after. In August of 1778 he was made a brigadier. He joined Washington in his retreat across the Jerseys. During the closing battles of this campaign he was with Washington. It is generally agreed that it was General St. Clair who suggested to his commander-in-chief the ruse by which the Hessians were surprised at Princeton.

He was promoted to Major General in '77 and sent to Fort Mifflin, with orders to hold it at all hazards. On July 20 Burgoyne's army took possession of Mount Defiance on the right of St. Clair's army and stormed the Americans. A retreat was the only recourse and St. Clair

withdrew under cover to Castleton 80 miles away. This retreat was one of the most disastrous of the war, costing a loss of 1,000 men killed, wounded and prisoners. A great clamor was raised over this, St. Clair was branded by some as being cowardly, by others with incompetency and still others with treachery. He demanded a court of inquiry, which was granted him. The court exonerated him from all guilt, and some said that though he had lost a fortress he had saved a state.

During the intervening time between his retreat and the finding of the board of inquiry he fought as a volunteer. At Brandywine his horse was shot from under him. Following the treason of Arnold he was detailed to hold West Point and later succeeded to command at Philadelphia. He sat with notable Americans on the trial of Major Andre. At the conclusion of the war St. Clair immediately entered into private life. In 1788 he was elected a member of the executive council of Pennsylvania. Invariably he sided with the federal party. Later he was elected to congress and chosen president of that body. St. Clair was afterwards appointed by President Washington as governor of the country lying north and west of the Ohio river. He took up his residence at Fort Harman, now known as Marietta, which was made the seat of government. The Indians here were hostile to the whites, and to subdue them General Harman was sent out with troops of regulars to destroy their towns. Harman was defeated early in the campaign, and with such a loss that his army was rendered practically useless.

IN COMMAND OF ARMY.

In 1791 St. Clair was recommended by President Washington as commander in chief of the army. He had a force of 9,000 regulars at his disposal with the militia in reserve. The main body of this army moved forward to Fort Recovery, now within the limits of Mercer county, Ohio. The villages of the Miami Indians were supposed to be 12 miles distant. However, early on the morning of November 4 the army was routed out of bed by the Indians' sudden invasion of the camp. One of the fiercest battles ever fought between white men and Indians ensued. St. Clair was at the time suffering from fever, but directed his attendants to carry him here and there over the battlefield while he gave his orders. The army was unable to resist the attack of the Indians and, after a long, hard fight, became panic stricken and fled, a part of it reaching Fort Washington in safety.

St. Clair held his commission as governor of the northwestern territory for over 15 years, when he was removed for political reasons by Jefferson. The territory which he was to govern over now exists as five independent states. His toll for this territory was unending and his remuneration very small, scarcely enough to meet his traveling expenses. Shortly after his removal from the governorship he returned to the Ligonier valley. Here he had but a short time before erected a house to retire to when he had closed his public life. The house was situated two miles northwest of Ligonier, near Mill Creek. The only part of the great mansion now standing is the one room with its quaintly carved mantel piece and wainscoting. Here he made an effort to build up his broken fortune. He conducted a furnace, at which he manufactured castings, and also a grist mill.

In a dozen years he lost money in large sums. The governorship of the Northwestern territory was a heavy drain upon his purse. During the war he had to support his wife in the city. His neighbors, to whom he had granted the use of his mill during the war, took little or no care of it, so that when he returned it was in ruins. He supplied nearly all the forts and blockhouses in Westmoreland county with arms and means of defense. His fellow army officers found St. Clair good in command and in this manner he lost heavily. Finally judgment was confessed against him and in June, 1809, the tract of land, house, furnace and mill were sold for \$4,000.

In October of the same year the last of his property was sold. Previous to these sales a heartless neighbor had bought up all his due bills, shortly after issuing on them. Everything St. Clair had was sold with the exception of a bed, some bedding, a few books and a bust of John Paul Jones. The same year as his death congress granted him a pension of \$60 a month, but he never received one cent of this because creditors attached it before it left the treasury.

After this cruel treatment he removed to the summit of Chestnut Ridge and there lived in an old log house beside the old State road. He kept tavern here in order to support himself and dependent family. On August 30, 1818, he was coming down the road from his home to Youngstown, driving his pony in a rough, jolting wagon and by some means he fell or was thrown to the ground. When he was found he was insensible. His pony had moved on great distance. He was taken home and cared for, but never regained

consciousness, and on the next day he died.

When the news of his death reached Greensburg a public meeting was called, at which James Brady esq., president and Richard Coulter esq., was elected secretary. A set of resolutions were formed and adopted. Simultaneously with the action of the people at Greensburg preparations were made at Ligonier and Unity for burial. However, the consent of the family was given to have him buried in the graveyard of the Presbyterian church at Greensburg. The funeral was one of the largest ever held in western Pennsylvania. The militia, Masonic lodge and citizens all turned out to pay tribute to St. Clair's memory. Among the few graves now remaining in the old cemetery at Greensburg is this one of General Arthur St. Clair.

YOUNGSTER WAS VERY FRANK.

"Fools and children speak the truth," is an old adage which one good dominie, too much inclined to verbosity, perhaps, is now inclined to admit.

At the recent children's day services of the Sunday school of Fayette street Methodist Episcopal church Rev. Dr. J. E. Heisse, the pastor, addressed the primary department on the necessity of looking pleasant.

"Did any of you children ever have your pictures taken?" Dr. Heisse asked in commencing to talk.

"Yes, sir," was the almost unanimous response of the children.

"What did the photographer tell you?"

Some of the children said they were told to smile, while others said they were told to keep quiet.

"Didn't the photographer tell you to look pleasant?"

"Yes, sir," the children replied.

Dr. Heisse asked a number of leading questions, to which the invariable answer was "Yes, sir." "Now, don't you think I have talked long enough?" was the pastor's next question. Prompt and frankly came the reply, "Yes, sir." Dr. Heisse said not another word, but sat down.

MADE PROPER DISTINCTION.

It is related of a certain well known author who recently died in New England that he was singularly incapable of managing his own domestic affairs. The small boy of the family was his father's pet, but the terror of the rest of the household. Now, it happened that under this same roof with this small boy lived two maiden aunts, sisters of his mother. That they were thorns in his flesh he made no pretense of concealing. On one occasion when he had overstepped a bit farther than usual the bounds of propriety in addressing his relatives his Aunt Julia appeared before his father to state the case. Her nephew had called her a fool, while his Aunt Martha he had characterized as a — fool. The young offender was summoned to the paternal presence. Flushing him with his eye, the father demanded: "Did you call your Aunt Julia a fool?"

"Yes."

"Did you call your Aunt Martha a — fool?"

"Yes."

"My son," was the prompt reply.

"That is exactly the distinction I should make myself."

WHAT FATE MIGHT HAVE BEEN.

"Now and then I met a sordid Spaniard who itched to have a fling at me," said a soldier who had been in Cuba a year or so, "and they didn't always come off victor. On one occasion, while I was walking my beat in front of headquarters, having just donned a new uniform and feeling that I had a dignity to maintain, a Spaniard strutted past me and gave me a scowl and muttered, 'Carumba' between his teeth. I gave him no attention and five minutes later he returned to stand and scowl and stare. When he had kept it up for some time I politely inquired:

"Do you observe any flies on your truly, comar?"

"No flies do I see," he replied.

"But I was thinking."

"Of taking a drink?"

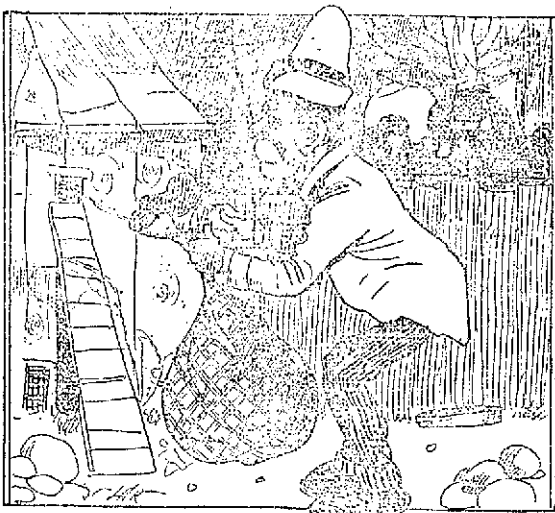
"Carumba, no! I was thinking that if Admiral Cervera had not been gentleman enough to come out and have his ships sunk you would probably have been nothing but a senator in your own land."

THE KING AS A MAN.

"Every inch a king" in the person of King Edward means 5 feet 6½ inches, and in weight he scales about sixteen stone, yet such is the dignity of his bearing and the excellence of his carriage that his majesty's appearance belies the lowness of his stature and the weightiness of his person. His courtesy and tact are proverbial, but though the king's smile is ever ready and most engaging, yet his clear blue eyes are quick to discern and see below the surface. Lord Randolph Churchill declared that King Edward would have made a splendid judge by virtue of his unerring perception of character. His memory of faces and

OUR PICTORIAL PUZZLE DEPARTMENT.

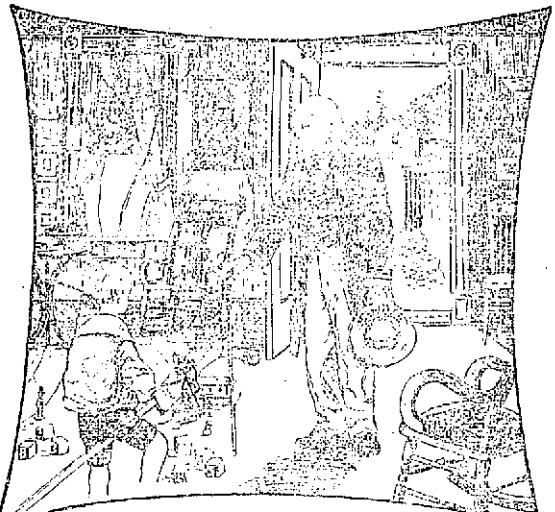
CAN YOU FIND THE HIDDEN PICTURE?



FIND TWO TURKEYS AND A DOG.



FIND THE OTHER CLERK.



FIND UNCLE SILAS AND AUNT BILL.



MISS MARY BARBER, WHO IS TO WED A SOLDIER.

Miss Mary Barber, whose engagement to Major Ralph Hartzel of Denver has just been announced, is the favorite niece of Mrs. William McKinley. Her home is in Canton, O.

facts is unimpeachable, and he fish, which is his favorite language, speaks French, German, Italian and though Queen Victoria decreed German as fluently as he does English in the home life of the royal

family. No man knows more of modern history than his majesty, while in everything that appertains to India and its varied people he is an expert.—The Tattler.

LATEST FASHION NOTES.

AN EARLY FALL COAT.

The Directoire Eton coat, arranged to be worn open or closed as the exigencies of Dame Fashion and our equally capricious climate demand, is a special feature of many of the



coats of the season, whether long or short. This natty little coat is an exceptionally happy example of this design. It is made of satin finished cloth of a brilliant dark blue color, all the edgings being finished with a strip of tan broadcloth, stitched with Corticelli spool silk in self color. The coat collar is bordered by a similar strip, but the facing of revers is of white moire antique. The buttons are very handsome examples of baroque.

FOR COOL SEPTEMBER DAYS.

Miss-matched effects are not very popular this season with two notable exceptions. One is the covert coat,



to be worn with skirts of dark blue or black mohair or serge, and the other is the skirt of shepherd's checked cheviot to be worn with close fitting body coats of dark blue or black matching the check. In this costume the coloring is black and white, the material being broad in radiating rucks, each of which shows a tiny piping of black cloth, and is stitched with black Corticelli silk to within about twelve inches of the edge, where it is freed to give the flare. The little close fitting Eton coat is made of the black cloth, and shows the favorite velvet faced coat collar. The revers are faced with white moire, and ornamented with a single row of fancy braid.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, ss.
I, CLARENCE M. GLEASON, Notary Public in and for said State of Ohio, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the proceedings of the Board of Directors of the Toledo, Ohio, and Lake Erie Electric Railway Company, held at the City of Toledo, Ohio, on the 21st day of July, 1902, and that said Board of Directors have agreed to pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every copy of said report that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY,
Notary Public in and for said State of Ohio, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the proceedings of the Board of Directors of the Toledo, Ohio, and Lake Erie Electric Railway Company, held at the City of Toledo, Ohio, on the 21st day of July, 1902, and that said Board of Directors have agreed to pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every copy of said report that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.
P. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.
Sold by druggists, etc.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

HUNTINGTON, 80 CENTS.

Beginning on Sunday, June 20th, and every Sunday thereafter, the WASHAW will make the round trip fare to Huntington 50 cents; good on all trains in either direction and limited to date of sale. Huntington trains leave at 6:00 a. m., 9:37 a. m., 11:50 a. m., 5:43 p. m. making the run in 30 minutes. RBT

BEFORE appearing in reception room or street, just a kiss of Satin-Skin Powder wonderfully refines the complexion. 25c. Rurede's.

WOODED GOD OF CHANCE

Gambling a Mania With Men for Centuries—A Roman Emperor Wrote Gambling Treatise.

(New York Press.)

Man is the only animal which, arriving at an adult age, still requires amusement. And with the desire for amusement there is also a longing for excitement, which seems inbred in human nature. Flung-wong or fiddle-de-winks may satisfy this longing for excitement in some men, but most of us thirst for something of less tameness.

And with the proclivity for playing games men also possess an innate desire to risk something on the chance of his winning. Be the game one of skill or absolute chance he wants to wager something. He is a gambling animal. The only living thing in creation that is foolish enough to venture his own property on the chance of winning that of another is Plato's "featherless biped."

The most sheepish of sheep will not draw lots for choice of pasture, and the silliest cur would not be tempted to risk his dinner at "odd and even." Man is the unique animal content to stake his money and happiness on the treacherous lure of a die or the chance deal of a pack of cards.

Now, gambling is a fashion by no means new. The good people who were horrified over the state of affairs in New York, for instance, when a ring of professional gamblers pretty nearly ran the town, should have lived back a few hundred years when every ruler, every noble and even the scum of humanity itself, were inveterate gamblers.

The convulsions of nature which destroyed Pompeii surprised a party of men at the hazard table, where they were discovered 2,000 years later with the dice firmly clutched in their fingers. If one may credit Horace they could cog a die in the Augustan age as well as in the English Georgian. Sophocles says of Palamedes that he invented dice to serve instead of dinner, "which office they fulfill to this day for many a man whom they have robbed of the means of paying for his dinner."

AN EARLY "BOYLE."

The Emperor Claudius, who was "so exceedingly prodigal in his play that he adventured 400,000 sesterces on the cast of a die," wrote a treatise upon gaming in those hours which he spared from the pursuit itself; for which fact Seneca, in his sarcastic relation to the emperor's apothecosis, fetches him, after many adventures, to hell, where he is condemned to play with a bottomless dice box without any cessation; in this way his hopes were to be fed continually, but never satisfied.

Perhaps there might have been good cause for this supposed punishment of a ruler who so fostered gambling, for cheating and chance are twin sisters. There may be honor among thieves, but among professional gamblers there is little of it. The man who "welches" turns on his partners or tricks them—is greatly derided by his associates; but together they will fleece the unwary by every art known to the profession.

It is told of the Italian gamester Fimetal, who flourished at the end of the sixteenth century and the beginning of the seventeenth that in 1603, "hearing that a humor of play reigned at the French court," he caused a great number of false dice to be made and secretly conveyed to Paris, he only knowing the secret. He then by means of emissaries bought up all the dice in the market and supplied his own in their stead. This done, he obtained an introduction at court and gambled to such good purpose that he cleaned out a great part of the nobility's pockets. Lord De Ros, one of the most respectable of the gambling element in England under the Georges, was accused of practicing a certain trick at whist. When in 1837 the matter came up for trial it was proved that he cheated habitually and that some of his noble associates, knowing this, prudently played with him rather than against him. The noble lord did not long survive his disgrace. After his death Theodore Hook proposed as his epitaph: "Here lies England's premier baron, patiently awaiting the last trump."

PALACE A GAMBLING DEN.

But to return to the older records to show what a hold gambling has had upon men from the highest to the lowest, in all ages, it may be mentioned that Cains Onigula once converted his magnificent palace into a gambling house, where, the chronicles tell us, he deeded the young nobility of his times, and it is well known that Nero was the most infatuated gambler of his days. Plutarch records that the Romans matched quails for wagers and describes Anthony lamenting before the battle of Actium, as though his genius cowed before that of his adversary, that the quail of Augustus was superior to his.

If dice have gained an evil reputation because of their associations cards surpass them in the minds of many. And yet the modern playing cards

were invented by the monks of the fourteenth century and were used, as they may be now, in the playing of very innocent games. But they had not long been introduced before gambling with them became the rage. At the beginning of the fifteenth century we read that this passion was so prevalent in France that persons who were addicted to it endeavored to restrain and guard themselves by voluntary bonds, resembling modern temperance pledges, with the exception, however, that there was a penalty for breaking the pledge. Illustrated manuscripts of that period show not only that women played, but that the players stood instead of sitting around the table.

Henry Cheuey, created by Queen Elizabeth baron of Tudlington, played at dice once with Henry II., of France, and won from him a diamond of great price at one cast. When the king asked him what he would have done had he lost he replied with true British brag: "I have sheep's tails enough in Kent with their wool to buy a better diamond than this."

MANIA SEEMED UNIVERSAL. But it was not the French court alone that was possessed of the "gambling rage." In England as early as the reign of John Lackland, the changes of the dice constituted the chief amusement of the great. Matthew Paris reproached the barons who wrested Magna Charta from King John for spending their time in luxury and gambling with dice when their presence was required in the field. Later the young Englishmen of fashion were in the habit of losing £5,000, £10,000, £15,000 an evening at Almack's. Lord Slavordale, not then of age, lost £11,000 in one night, but won it all back at one throw of the dice. He thereupon swore a great oath: "Now, if I had been playing deep I might have won millions!" And one evening the marquis of Hertford said to the croquetier at White's: "Pay £1,500 to Lord —," the loss on one rubber at whist!

Toward the close of the eighteenth century the gaming houses of London—known to the general public as clubs and to the gamblers as helms—were fitted up in most extraordinary style. Fishmongers' hall cost £40,000 to furnish. The expense, however, does not seem so great when it is known that the proprietor netted in one year £150,000. The law prohibited the opening of such houses, but the proprietor of Fishmongers' boasted that he was in no danger, as he counted among his patrons most of the men who made the law.

At this time, too, it became the fashion in England for titled ladies to have shares in the principal gaming tables and faro banks in London. The grandsons of the duchess of Marlborough had a rule "never to dirty their fingers with silver," and when they went to the gaming clubs were in the habit of throwing a guinea to the chairman to be fought for. The passion for frequenting these houses brought about some singular social anomalies in England.

A PHYSICIAN HEALED.

Dr. Geo. Ewing, a practicing physician of Smith's Grove, Ky., for over thirty years, writes his personal experience with Foley's Kidney Cure: "For years I had been greatly bothered with kidney and bladder trouble and enlarged prostate gland. I used everything known to the profession without relief, until I commenced to use Foley's Kidney Cure. After taking three bottles I was entirely relieved and cured. I prescribe it now daily in my practice and heartily recommend its use to all physicians for such troubles. I have prescribed it in hundreds of cases with perfect success." Sold by Dreier & Bro. and Pellets & Polster.

A HISTORIC PIPE.

To many people who smoke their pipe often become great keepsakes and are handed with the tenderest care, but seldom is it that one has a history attached to it as legendary as a pipe at present in the possession of an old man in Riverside, R. I.

This pipe is made of black birch, and after a somewhat peculiar design, the bowl being supported by two small feet carved in the wood. The owner of this historic and touring pipe bought it a half century ago and after using it about four years it one day mysteriously disappeared. Back in the days half a century ago the owner used to tell a quaint legend about it, which he revived when he recovered the pipe. The story goes that it was one time the property of King Philip, the famous Indian chief, who "reigned in the Mount Hope territory more than two centuries ago, and that it was taken from his body after his death at an Indian battle in 1070.

The present owner tells that the man from whom he got the pipe firmly believed the story that it belonged to King Philip four years. When the present owner laid it down one day, over forty years ago, and went to look for it again it had apparently walked away, and after several close searches he gave up finding it, and for years had nearly forgotten it, until one day recently he was visiting an old lady friend, who suddenly got up and left the room, soon returning and handing the pipe over his shoulder. Much to the old man's astonishment his old, old pipe had again come to life. He pressed his friend for an explanation and was merely told that she had found it the other day while cleaning house, and knew nothing about its previous ownership.

The old man then questioned the husband of his old friend as to how he came into possession of it, but could find out nothing further than that the husband had bought it from an old sailor at Bristol. As Bristol was a seaport of some importance several years ago, this pipe had probably traveled nearly or quite around the globe since the owner laid it down forty years ago, and with its history on its travels, this pipe probably has no parallel in the biographies of smoking utensils.

GOT BACK HIS FEET.

Says a civil war veteran: "On Sherman's march to the sea our regimental surgeon was a Dr. Bradley. He was a mighty nice man and looked after us fellows as though we were human beings and brothers. But he did like to come the 'saw-bone' there's no doubt about that. He carried along with him a collection of things in alcohol jars that gave a man the 'rums' to look at."

"Well, we come to a prison camp one day and released a whole raft of poor fellows who had been living on black beans for two months. 'Doc' Bradley took most interest in a man—I think his name was Kennedy—whose right foot was hanging to his leg by the skin only. He had cut off the left foot himself, and buried it in the sand. 'Doc' Bradley amputated the other one, and put both feet in a jar of alcohol, you know, and shipped them as curiosities to his home in Wilkesbarre, Pa.—that is, to the Wyoming Historical society there. Kennedy was put in an ambulance and we moved on."

"Now for the curious end of the thing. I called on 'Doc' Bradley a few years ago, when he was the business manager of a Philadelphia newspaper, and while we were talking over that march to the sea I asked him about Kennedy's feet. He laughed and said, 'Oh, I've got them all right; they're still in that jar at Wilkesbarre.'"

"There was a reporter in the room and he worked the story out of 'Doc' and printed it. Well, what do you think? Some southern paper copied the yarn, and in about a month along came a letter from Selma, Ala., demanding those feet! It was Kennedy, 'claiming his own.' 'He sent a photograph of himself and his stumps, and said it made him feel uncomfortable to think that an important portion of himself was lying in a jar in a historical society. He wanted the feet back, he said, as it seemed an 'invidious distinction' to feed them on alcohol, when they couldn't appreciate it, and the rest of his carcass was aching for a drink. It was a funny letter, and I'm sorry I didn't ask 'Doc' to let me keep it."

DON'T PROUD THE APPETITE.

The Academy of Medicine of France, at the unanimous request of the chamber of deputies, has recently issued a report strongly condemning the drinks used as "aperitifs," or appetizers, by the bulk of the French middle and lower classes. After careful analysis, Dr. Laborde, who was specially commissioned, declares that every quality of abstinence contains poisonous elements. He disavows the fallacy that vermouth, or any other, is harmless. Charcuterie is dangerous in a lesser degree and ought only to be used in tiny medical doses for specific purposes.

French gin is a form of wood spirit, and the superstitious which makes venerative a popular remedy in certain emergencies is perilous to human life. The legislature ought, according to the report, to forbid the fabrication of these liquors and the immediate enforcing of the law of 1846 against absinthe. Dr. Laborde considers that the fiscal revenue losses as much as it gains by fraud or adulteration and by the criminal or mental hereditary caused by the terrible spread of alcoholism in France.

IT NEEDS A TONIC.

There are times when your liver needs a tonic. Don't give purgatives that gripe and weaken. DeWitt's Little Early Risers expel all poison from the system and act as tonic to the liver. W. Scott, 531 Highland ave., Milton, Pa., says: "I have cured DeWitt's Little Early Risers with me for several years and would not be without them." Small and easy to take. Purely vegetable. They never gripe or distress. Meyer Bro. & Co.

To attract patrons and induce them to stay late a restaurant keeper in Warsaw keeps a motor car in which his customers are driven home free

of charge between the hours of 10 p. m. and 2 a. m.

HOW FARMING PAYS.

The opinion is often expressed that farming is about the most unprofitable pursuit of the modern man. The growth of that idea is responsible for much foolish discontent and the unwise decisions of many thousands of young men who annually abandon the home farm to seek clerkships, trades and other forms of salaried employment in towns and cities.

Yet tilling the soil is the first divine office given to man. The farmer must of necessity feed all civilized mankind. And the fact is that in this country of ours, in spite of droughts, floods, blights and insect pests, we annually raise food crops enough to give every human being in the land three square meals a day by fair earning and then have thousands of millions of bushels of grain to ship abroad and feed millions beyond the seas.

It is idle to say that farming does not pay. All men are not liars and fools, and the farmers of America least of all. They continue to farm and pay for their land out of its products, and to buy more land, and to buy stock, and make more comfortable homes and—to educate their children above their inheritance in schools that help to enforce the silly fiction that farming is the poorest of trades!

But let us look at Kentucky—because we have not the official figures for Georgia at hand—and see how the farming problem pans out in that fairly typical southern agricultural state. A census bulletin issued on Monday shows the gross income of farms in Kentucky in 1899, the year preceding the census, was over 81 per cent. That figure is exclusive of animal produce—the \$50,000 race horses and \$100 Jersey calves! It relates solely to the ordinary agricultural produce of the farms of the state, after deducting the value of crops consumed on the farms.

Can it be said, with any show of reason, that a business so original and independent as farming and that brings 81 per cent. on the total investment annually is a failure? Is it not better than railway stocks and bonds at 5 per cent. return? or factory stocks at 6 to 8 per cent. dividends? Or trust stocks at 10 per cent? Or United States bonds at 3 per cent?

We need only produce the figures and they tell the story in terms that can not be contradicted: The wise, thrifty, economical farmer of America—even of Georgia—has the world by the throat, and if 21 per cent. income per annum does not satisfy his ideas of profit he can make the world pay more!—Atlanta Constitution.

TREATED IN HIS TURN.

"You can't always go by appearances," said a prominent hotelkeeper as he sat on the porch the other night with a few choice spirits. "There was a fellow here a few days ago who earned the reputation of being the meanest man in this section. He was never known to spend a cent either on himself or anyone else. A few of the boys decided to make him open up and went after him one evening. By dint of persuasion they succeeded in coaxing him into the bar, where one of them stood treat. The mean man took a cigar and put it into his pocket."

"There were three other fellows in the crowd besides the mean man and each of them treated in turn. Our friend took a cigar each time and put it in his pocket, making him four cigars to the good. The boys by various broad hints and stage whispers conveyed the idea to treat that he was expected to do the honors, as it was now his turn. He smiled, being an agreeable sort of a fellow, and said, 'I guess, boys, it's up to me now; have a smoke,' and reaching in his pocket, he produced the four cigars and handed one to each. That was the limit and the boys promptly filed out."

QUICK RELIEF FOR ASTHMA SUFFERERS.

Foley's Honey and Tar affords immediate relief to asthma sufferers in the worst stages and if taken in time will effect a cure. Sold by Dreier & Bro. and Pellets & Polster.

\$2.00

EVERY SUNDAY

TO CHICAGO AND RETURN via Pennsylvania, leaving Fort Wayne at 4:00 a. m. Returning leave Chicago at 8:30 p. m. 19eod-tf

To please, use the best materials, consequently best work—our motto. Twenty years' experience, occupying the same office rooms sixteen years, insures reliability. 22 k. Gold Crowns, \$3.00; 20th Century Teeth, \$5.00; S. S. White Teeth, \$8.00. 20TH CENTURY DENTISTS. 314 Calhoun St. DR. MOMMER, Prop.

gwd&at-tf

THEN THEY MADE UP.



She—Why, the way you acted was enough to make an angel weep. He—I didn't see you shedding any tears.

LOWE BROTHERS

PAINTS

GIVE BEST RESULTS

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SEATMANN, Prop. NOT IN THE THICKS. Union shop, 32 k. loaf in store. 3c on wagon. 431 Broadway. Tel. Bell 621 Green. Branch 95 Wells street. BICYCLES AND MACHINIST. FRED H. ROPE, 1113 Broadway, Lawn Mowers sharpened, Bicycles repaired, Models, Patterns, Small Tools, Instruments, machine work of all kinds and gear cutting. L. VEN WILKINSON is a practical bicycle man, does his own work, has no rent to pay, and will save you money if you buy a wheel of him. Repair work a specialty. 1832 Hanna street. BOOK BINDERY. For blank books or anything in the line of book binding go to the Fort Wayne Book Bindery, largest and best bindery in city, 43 East Main street. CHIROPDENT AND MANICURE. Hair Dressing, Shampooing, Scalp treatment, Massage Tissue Articles, Switches, C. A. HANCK, successor to Mrs. W. H. Smith, 1110 Calhoun. Phone 1133. CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS. P. P. KINDER, General Contractor and builder. Jobbing promptly attended to. Home Tel. 1500. On E. Johnson St. J. M. 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Old No. 50, new No. 358 East Calhoun St. FEATHER WASHING. Wanted—5,000 lbs. of old and new feathers. Highest cash prices paid at Lewis Feather Washing Co., 410 E. Columbia St. FURNITURE & UPHOLSTERING. EDWARD MULLER, successor to F. J. Reichen. Upholstery and Mattresses. Feather Beds, Couches, Chairs and Hair Mattresses made to order. New No. 205, old No. 41 E. Main St., 3d door east of Clinton. Home phone 670. GROCERIES AND PRODUCE. You will make no mistake in buying groceries of us. We sell the best grades of groceries at lowest prices. Beasly & Co., 124 Broadway, Home phone 317. HARDWARE AND PAINTS. L. A. HAYES, Rubber Hose, "Molcher", Shower Bath Tubs. Call and examine these and get our prices. Romarys, Geoplen & Co., No. 125 E. Columbia St. Tel. 799 Main. HARNESS. F. HILT, HARNESS, SADDLES AND COLLARS, Bridles, Whips, Cams, Brushes, etc. 612 CLINTON ST. ICE CREAM. BOLYARD & SONS, 337 E. Wayne St. Both phones 891. Mfgs. The Hottel Ice Cream. Quality guaranteed. Absolutely pure. INDIANA CARPET RUG FACTORY. Have your old carpets made into pretty and durable rugs. We make rag rugs, also rag carpets. Satisfaction guaranteed. 129 Lafayette St. Diseler & Smothers, Props. Home Tel. 1749. INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE AND LOANS. H. C. LUMBARD & CO., Rooms 2 and 3, Bass Bldg. Insurance, Real Estate and Loans. LIVERY. FOR SALE—3 or 4 good horses at a bargain. A. A. Martin, 215 East Main St.; phone 491. LUMBER YARD. E. GILMARTIN, Corner Barr and Holman. Tel. 444. Lumber and interior finish. MODEL LAUNDRY. Try the Model Laundry. Work entrusted and no rough edges. Phone 387 South Wagon will call. Philip Hagg, Prop. 875 and 376 Broadway. MILLINERY. Full department of the latest styles Spring patterns of Fine Millinery now ready. Call and inspect. MISS OETA JOHNSON, 60 Main Ave. MUSIC FURNISHED. FRANK CARSO, music furnished for Indian Parties, etc. Fruit Dealers, 236 Calhoun St. Harp and Violins a Specialty. Also Harp with Full Orchestra. Residence, 42 Lavelle. MANICURE AND CHIROPDENT. Mrs. A. P. Muecing permanently located at room 23 Arcade. Cures, manicures and ingrowing nails scientifically treated. Hours open to ladies and gentlemen. Hours 9 a. m. to 7 p. m., including Sundays. OSTEOPATHY. FRED RUSH, Tel. 389 Main. Exits 69 and 70 Dixley Bldg. Res. 610 W. Wayne. Diseases treated successfully without medicine or knife. Examination free. PLUMBER. B. F. KRONMILLER, PRACTICAL PLUMBER AND GAS FITTER, 1548 South Calhoun. Tel. 546 South. PHOTOGRAPHER. H. R. BRADLEY, PHOTOGRAPHER. Finest of work at popular prices. Studio entire 4th floor Hamilton Bank building. Take elevator. RESTAURANT. We want 2 out at the VONDERAU RESTAURANT, 213 E. Main St. Models, too. Short orders a specialty. EAT AT CRYSTAL PALACE, MEET IN TOWN. MRS. J. E. KLINGBERG, 225 E. Columbia St. All kinds of Game and Oysters in season. Short orders a specialty. THE QUEEN RESTAURANT, Mrs. Jennie Gray, Proprietress. Old No. 18, new No. 611 Calhoun St. Open day and night. STOCK FOOD & GARDEN SEEDS. We are general agents for the famous Capital Stock Feeder and Hog Food. A. FEEDS FOR CATTLE, HORSES & PIGS. CAIDE, 58 E. Main St. new number 222. STADE'S COMMISSION HOUSE. BEVERIES AND FRUITS. Table and Barrel Hall. Seed Store, opp. Coverdale & Archer's, Harrison street. Tel. 1335. TEA STORE AND LAUNDRY. WAH KEE & CO., Importers of Fine Teas and Chinese and Japanese Fancy Goods. Laundry absolutely best work. 3 West Wayne street. TRUNKS AND VALISES. W. S. HACKETT, new No. 1235 Calhoun St., manufacturer of Trunks, Extensibles, Cases, etc. Sample cases made to order. Repairing promptly done. UPHOLSTERER. N. H. HART, UPHOLSTERER, Awnings and Mattresses made to order. Chairs, canes. Phone 431 Bell, Brown, 134 E. Washington, corner Clay. HENRY SCROWE & CO., UNDERTAKER AND LICENSED EMBALMERS. 53 East Berry street, Aldine Block, Opp. Postoffice, Fort Wayne, Ind. Both Telephones 377. Res. 304 Home. Open day and night. WALLPAPER AND DECORATIONS. SOUTH SIDE WALL PAPER STORE, Gettish Haller, Wall Paper and Decorations, Room Renting, Window Shades, Paints, etc. 322 S. Calhoun St. Home Tel. 376. WIND MILLS AND SUPPLIES. THOMPSON & BAGUN, Wood and Steel Wind Mills, Pumps, Water Tanks, Wind Mill parts, etc. 318 W. Columbia St. Supplies, Tubular Wells and Pileup. Home It does the work or money refunded. Not a poison. Clean and safe. J. H. Schwietzer's Cock-roach and Water-Bug Powder, 205 E. Columbia Street.
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HEATHENS OF ENGLAND

Land That Boasts Its Civilization Full of Pagans—Customs Centuries Old.

(Baltimore American.)

It will probably be news to most people that there are still living in remote and, for the most part, outlying portions of the British isle people whose dwelling places and mode of life in general are but very little removed from those of savages.

In many of the lesser known heathens, for instance, the people are as much cut off from civilization as are the Inuits or the Congo dwarfs. Their houses are, so far as outward appearances go, exactly like Kaffir huts—just rough heaps of stones a few feet high, surmounted by circular straw roofs. Chimneys, as a rule, are conspicuous by their absence and the smoke of the peat smoke fills each interior. Men, women and children go barefoot, even in the depths of winter.

Whisk up the average stay-at-home Englishman, set him down suddenly among these strange folks and then ask him to guess what part of the world he is in. He would probably name half a hundred outlandish places in Asia, Africa and America, but it is practically certain he would never guess that he was on a British island. Even the language of the natives—Gaelic—would be quite unintelligible to him.

Not, of course, be it understood, that these hardy fishermen are savages in the sense of being degraded, gluttonous or cruel. On the contrary, they are a fine, healthy race and exceedingly religious and temperate. But it is doubtful if their standard of living is even up to that of many aboriginal tribes and it is certain that they know for the most part quite as little of what is going on in the great world around them.

PEOPLE OF PRIMITIVE HABITS

A similar remark applies to not a few remote islands off the west coast of Ireland, where may be studied primitive habits of life, which have remained unaltered since the days of the semilegendary Fingals. The dwellings on many of these remote outposts of Britain do not even pretend to be weatherproof. They are merely rough, beehive-shaped hovels, with thatched roofs tied on by stone-weighted wisps and, of course, no chimneys. Men, women and children are all obliged to work at the fishing and in the fields.

In parts of Connemara, too, is preserved a curious custom, which is exactly akin to the summer migration of the savage Samoyeds and their reindeer. With the coming of spring the entire population of several villages will close their winter dwellings, tie their infant children on their backs, carry with them their shovels, some corn and potatoes, with a few pots and cooking utensils, drive their cattle before them and migrate into the hills in search of fresh pasture for their flocks.

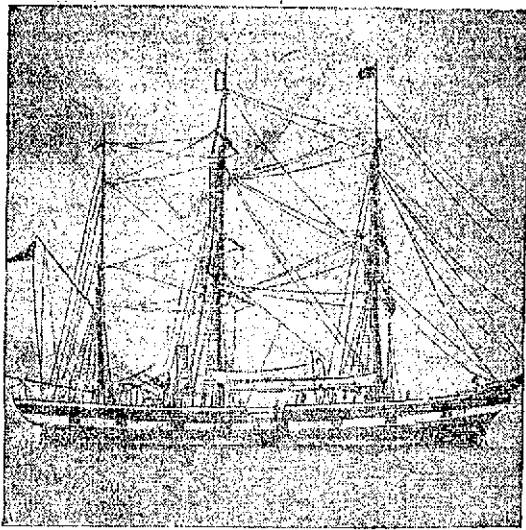
Arrived there, they build mud huts or summer houses of sods and wattles and proceed to cultivate and sow with corn a few fertile spots in the neighboring valleys. They remain thus for about two months of the spring and early summer, till the corn is sown. Then, their stock of provisions being exhausted and the pasture consumed by their cattle, they return to the shore and eat out in precarious condition by fishing. No further attention is devoted to the crops until they return to reap them in the autumn in a manner similar to the spring migration.

CORNWALL HAS ITS HEATHEN

The goddess Flora is worshiped annually on May 5 at Helston, in Cornwall, with much pomp, ceremony and rejoicing. On the evening of the previous day practically the entire adult population strolls forth into the surrounding countryside for garlands and green branches, just as did the ancient Romans eighteen centuries ago. The main feature of the festival is a curious dance performed to a sprightly tune, said to be used also in Wales and Brittany, and on "Flora day," as it is locally termed, both doors of all houses are kept open in order that the stings of dancers may pass through them at pleasure. For any householder to close his door would be to invite misfortune and ill luck throughout the ensuing year.

Nearly all travelers in central Africa have referred to the curious custom prevalent among almost all the pagan tribes of driving quantities of nails into sacred trees and other objects that have been adjudged worthy of veneration, and this not in malice, but in a religious rite, the nails in question being intended as votive offerings.

Exactly the same thing may be witnessed today at the sacred well of St. Macbrubla, in Loch Maree, Ross-shire, where is an ancient oak tree studded with countless nails of all sizes, the offerings of invalid pilgrims who came to worship and be cured. Pennies and halfpennies also are to be seen in enormous quantities driven edgewise into the tough bark, and a friend of the writer who visited the spot some little time back discovered in a cleft high up in the trunk what he took to be a shilling.



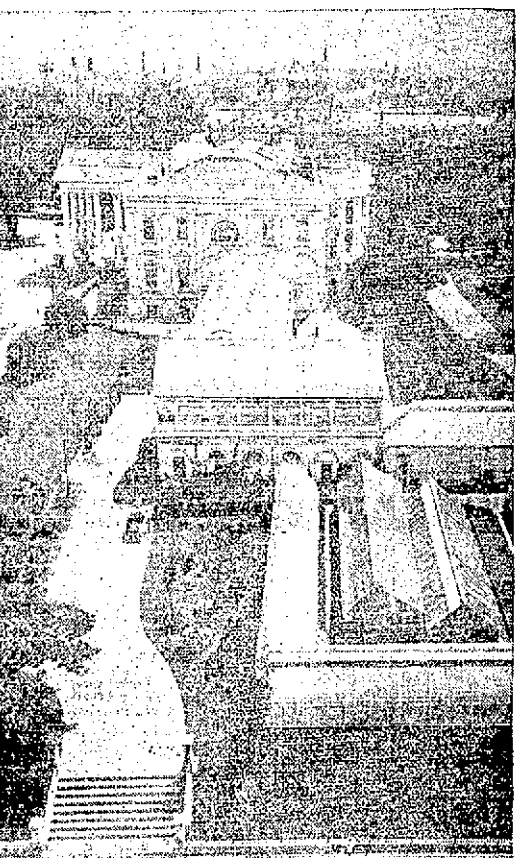
THE STEAMSHIP WINDWARD, IN WHICH MRS. PEARY HAS SAILED TO BRING BACK HER EXPLORER HUSBAND.

Mrs. Robert E. Peary is now well on her way to the arctic regions, where she expects to find her husband awaiting her at Cape Sabine after his return from his latest and last attempt to find the pole. The Windward, which is once more in use as a rescue ship, was built in England nearly half a century ago, but is still sound. She is in command of Captain Samuel W. Bartlett, a veteran skipper who has taken the Windward in and out of the frozen seas on three previous trips. Since last March the vessel had been lying off Newburg, N. Y., getting ready for the arctic expedition.



MRS. BURKE-ROCHE, AGAIN PROMINENT IN NEWPORT SOCIETY.

After spending several seasons abroad Mrs. Burke-Roche, formerly one of the acknowledged social queens of Newport, has returned to that aristocratic watering place. Elm Court, her fine cottage on Bellevue avenue, is now the scene of elaborate preparations for the coming wedding of Miss Cynthia Roche, the daughter of the house. Mrs. Burke-Roche is the divorced wife of the eccentric younger brother of Lord Fernoy and is a daughter of Frank Work of New York.



THE WHITE HOUSE CONSERVATORIES, WHICH ARE BEING REPLACED BY EXECUTIVE OFFICES.

Here is a somewhat unusual view of the executive mansion at Washington. It shows the extensive greenhouses, many of which are now being torn down to make room for the new office wing which is to be added during the summer.

On being extracted, however, it proved to be a counterfeit. Probably the donor, finding that he could get no value for his coin in the natural world, concluded he might as well try as a last resource what effect it might have in the spiritual. Of course, the poor coppers and

must thrice kneel ere humbly presenting his offering—what is it but an obvious survival of the sacred groves of Druidical times?

Similarly the final rite, in which the patient is towed thrice around the island at the stern of a boat with the course of the sun, is clearly a custom derived from those distant days when the adoration of the orb, the visible source of light and life, was the ordinary and obvious duty of those whom he benefited.

But these are harmless observances. There is a darker side to the picture. For instance, the cock has always played a prominent part in paganism the world over. In India, in Ceylon, in Hayti he is to this day openly sacrificed by being buried alive. So, too, is he in parts of Scotland, but secretly, at dead of night, with much mystery, the object being to effect a cure in cases of epilepsy and insanity, by propitiating the demon that is supposed to dwell in those afflicted by these terrible maladies. Also, it is said, it is by no means unknown among the highland crofters for one of a herd of cattle to be interred alive after a similar fashion, as an offering to the spirit of the murrain, when that disease, or anything resembling it, is more than usually prevalent.

Paganism is something which one does not usually associate with Catholic Ireland. It is a fact, however, that along parts of the wild Kerry coast mystic rites, which savants have had no difficulty in identifying with those incidental to the worship of the Greek god Priapus, are performed to this day with more or less regularity.

The natives—wild, ignorant fishermen for the most part—are shy of letting strangers know anything about the rites in question, and inquiries are usually bluntly told to mind their own business and not pry into matters with which they have no concern.

GEOGRAPHY AND MORALS.

"Moral obligation appears to be a geographical question," said Mr. Jacob Wright, an English engineer, who was in New York last week on his way to London from Brazil, while chatting with a few chance acquaintances in the reading room of the Astor house. The odd remark called for an explanation, which Mr. Wright gave.

"It's true," he continued. "I have had lots of experience in the northern hemisphere of this world of ours, and I rely on promises being fulfilled under the power of moral obligation according to my latitude. When a business promise is made to me I turn to my map and see what latitude I am in, for the markings on the map give me a moral thermometer that for general purposes can be relied on."

"At the equator we have zero, where I never found moral obligation to exist; and as we go northward from there we find a sense of moral obligation to increase degree by degree, until we reach the Arctic circle."

"This is no theory, for I am speaking from experience. Some of my first engineering work was done away up in Northern Norway, and I learned, to my gratification, what it was to deal with Scandinavians. Never once did I have a man among them violate his promise. When an agreement is made they appear to feel it is absolutely binding, no matter what the effect of its performance may be. Ask others who have been there and they will tell you the same thing."

"As you come down the scale and approach zero at the equator you notice that present interest more and more takes the place of moral obligation. Conditions are good in the British Islands, Canada and the Northern United States, but every now and then you find a contract violated because the violator feels that it is to his interest to violate it. As you work on toward the south you find the heat is evaporating the moral element from obligations more and more and the proportion of absolute selfishness and concentrated indifference increases."

"When you are at the equator you have reached zero. There is no trace of obligation to be found. I have just come from there, and my last experience is fresh in my mind. My final contract was made with two natives of Villa Nova, at the mouth of the Amazon, for a boat that they were to put at my disposal the next morning, and it was made in good Portuguese, too. The next day, when the boat did not come, I hunted up the other parties to the contract and they coolly told me that they had a better offer for it."

JUST LOOK AT HER.

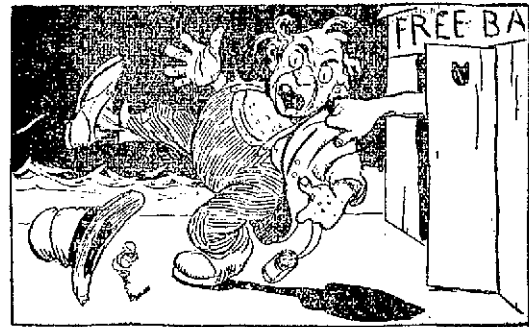
Whence came that sprightly step, faultless skin, rich, rosy complexion, smiling face? She looks good, feels good. Here's her secret. She uses Dr. King's New Life Pills. Result—all organs active, digestion good, no headaches, no chance for "blues." Try them yourself. Only 25c at Dreyer & Bro.

Lumar H. Holmes, of Springfield, Mo., has refused to adopt the name of Frisbie, though for doing so he

WEARY WIGGLES' NIGHTMARE.



"De idea of such things!"



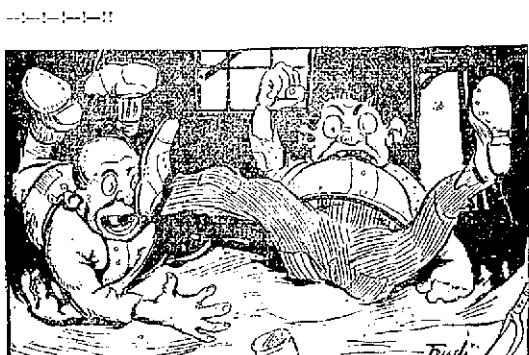
"Whoop! Help!"



g-r-r-r-r!!



"Murder!"



"O! Andy! Wake up! I've had an awful dream!"

would have received \$12,000. Louise Frisbie, his aunt, left him that sum on condition that he make the change, but he refuses to do so. He had a year to consider the matter.

ALL WERE SAVED.

"For years I suffered such awful misery from bronchitis," writes J. H. Johnston, of Broughton, Ga., "that often I was unable to work. Then, when everything else failed, I was wholly cured by Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. My wife suffered intensely from asthma, till it cured her, and all our experience goes to show it is the best cough medicine in the world." A trial will convince you it's unrivaled for throat and lung diseases. Guaranteed bottles 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottles free at Dreyer & Bro.

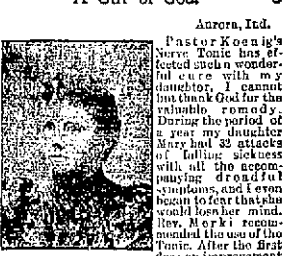
Of all the silks used in the United States \$26,000,000 worth is imported and \$107,000,000 worth home



MOTHERS, DO YOU KNOW

the many so-called birth medicines, and most remedies for women in the treatment of her delicate organs, contain more or less opium, morphine and strychnine? Do You Know that in most countries druggists are not permitted to sell narcotics without labeling them poisons? Do You Know that you should not take internally any medicine for the pain accompanying pregnancy? Do You Know that Mother's Friend is applied externally only? Do You Know that Mother's Friend is a celebrated prescription, and that it has been in use over forty years, and that each bottle of the genuine bears the name of The Bradford Regulator Co.? Do you know that when you use this remedy during the period of gestation that you will be free of pain and bear healthy, hearty and clever children? Well, these things are worth knowing. They are facts. Of druggists at \$1.00. Don't be persuaded to try a substitute. Our little book "Motherhood" free. THE BRADFORD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.

A Gift of God.



Amora, Ind.
Pastor Koening's Nerve Tonic has effected such a wonderful cure with my daughter, I cannot but thank God for the reliable remedy. During the period of a year my daughter Mary had 22 attacks of falling sickness with all the accompanying symptoms, and I even began to fear that she would lose her mind. Dr. Koening recommended the use of the Tonic. After the first dose an improvement was noticeable and continued. The cure was so wonderful that everyone in this place can testify to it, and I have a circular of this greatest of medicines to furnish, so that it may be known to all and will have it published in my home paper in Austria.

ROSEALIA VIDOUREK.
I have a circular of this greatest of medicines to furnish, so that it may be known to all and will have it published in my home paper in Austria.

KOENIG MED. CO., Chicago, Ill.
Sold by Druggists at \$1.00 per Bottle. 5 for \$5.00. Large Size, \$1.75. 6 Bottles for \$9.00. IN FORT WAYNE BY DREYER & BRO.

When Others Fail,
Consult
DR. WENGER,



SPECIALIST.

25 years European and American hospital and private practice experience for all European, Chronic, Nervous and Private Diseases of Head, Nose, Throat, Lungs, Liver, Kidney, Stomach, Heart, Bowels, Bladder, Blood, Skin, Eye, Ear and Sexual Diseases. Kidney and Urinary side, abdomen, bladder, sediment in urine, brick dust or white, painful urinations. Bright's disease and all diseases of the bladder.

Private Diseases—Gleet, Gonorrhea, Inflammation, Discharge, Stricture, Wankers of Organs, Syphilis, Hydrocele, Varicocele and kindred troubles quickly restored.

Lost Manhood and all its attending ailments, both young, middle-aged and old men. The awful effects of early underrunning, uncleanly weakness, nervous debility, night emissions, exhausted drains, pimples, rashfulness, loss of energy and weakness of both body and brain. Quercus, Tumors, Piles cured without knife or pain.

Do not let timidity or prejudice keep you from calling.
OFFICE HOURS—8 to 12 and 1 to 5.
Sundays, 2 to 4 only.

Dr. N. R. Wenger,
126 Calhoun Street,
FORT WAYNE, IND.

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EYES EXAMINED FREE
131 EAST BERRY STREET
FORT WAYNE, IND.

BIGGEST GUN EVER MADE

Great Rifle Just Completed in the Watervliet Arsenal That Beats All the World.

There has just been completed in the United States arsenal at Watervliet, N. Y., a sixteen-inch breech-loading rifle which, according to Col. J. E. Farley, of the ordnance department of the United States army, is the most powerful gun in the world. It is the first of a series of similar gigantic weapons to be constructed for the coast defense of the United States. The Endicott board, which was appointed during the first administration of President Cleveland, had the whole subject of coast defense under consideration for a considerable period of time and reached the conclusion that eighteen of these weapons should be provided for the protection of New York, that ten of them should be mounted at San Francisco, eight at Boston and four at Hampton Roads.

Other rifled guns of larger caliber heretofore constructed are the Italian gun, caliber 17.76 inches; the French gun of 16.5 inch caliber, and the Armstrong gun of 18.25 inch caliber, which is carried on the English battleships Benbow and Sanspareil. Not one of these compares with the sixteen-inch gun just completed for Uncle Sam. The range and energy of the American gun will, of course, vary with the quality and amount of powder used and the question of actual performance of the gun can therefore be determined only by actual trial tests.

ENORMOUS POWDER CHARGE.

With smokeless powder, as at present proposed, the gun requires a powder charge of 576 pounds, but if the old black powder is used 1,176 pounds will be required. With a maximum powder pressure of between 37,000 and 38,000 pounds to the square inch, it is estimated that the gun will throw a projectile weighing 2,370 pounds, with a muzzle velocity of 2,300 feet per second, developing a muzzle energy of 88,000 foot tons, but it is not improbable that by using a slower burning powder, giving a less maximum pressure, the gun would develop even greater velocity and energy than this, with a relatively small increase in the chamber pressure.

Even on the basis given above, however, this gun shows enormous superiority to any of the large guns above mentioned. The Italian gun, for instance, throws a projectile weighing 2,000 pounds with a muzzle velocity of 1,700 feet per second and an energy of only 40,000 foot tons, considerably less than one-half that of the new American weapon. The French gun throws a projectile weighing 1,700 pounds, with a muzzle velocity of 1,700 feet per second, and develops a maximum energy of 36,000 foot tons. The English guns throw a projectile weighing 1,800 pounds, with a muzzle velocity of 2,100 feet per second, and a total energy of 51,000 foot tons. The maximum energy of the Italian, French and English guns is thus 45, 41 and 65 per cent. respectively of that of the American gun.

SPECTACULAR RANGE.

The most spectacular feature in connection with Uncle Sam's big gun is its enormous range, which is estimated at about twenty-one miles, or, to be exact, 20,978 miles. This theoretical range has been calculated by Major James M. Ingalls, Fifth United States artillery, for many years instructor at the artillery school for officers at Fort Monroe, Va. His firing table, prepared especially for this gun, shows that the above range is obtainable with a muzzle velocity of 2,300 feet per second, with the necessary angle of elevation of the piece, and that in ranging to the distance indicated the shell would reach the maximum elevation of 30,516 feet, or a little short of six miles. This is enormously greater than the maximum range hitherto obtained by any other gun, the record of actual performance at present standing to the credit of a Krupp 9.45-inch gun, which was fired in the presence of the emperor of Germany on April 28, 1892. The measured range was found to be 22,120 yards, or, roughly speaking, twelve and one-half miles.

KRUPP GUN FALLS SHORT.

The greatest height reached by the Krupp shell in its flight was 21,450 feet, or a little more than four miles, and the time occupied between the firing of the gun and the striking of the projectile was 70.2 seconds. It was pointed out that had this gun been placed at Pre St. Didier, in the Alps, elevated to 44 degrees and fired, its shell would have ranged 8,956.8 feet higher than Mont Blanc and its fall would have been in the neighborhood of Chamounix, on the other side of the mountains.

But this performance, great as it was, becomes positively insignificant compared with the capabilities of the new American gun. If the latter were set up at the battery at the lower end of Manhattan Island, in the city of New York, its estimated range of 20,978 miles means that its projectile would be carried northward as far as Hastings-on-the-

ON THIS BEEF TRUST.



Customer—I suppose you have your troubles, too.
Butcher—Yes; with this Beef Trust in operation it's hard to make both ends meet.



"A STRIKE IN THE COLD REGIONS."

HE FELT RELIEVED.



"An' fuddermo', brethren," declared Parson Snowball, while the revival was in progress, "an' fuddermo', I's hyuh ter say dat what we does in dis world we gwine ter do in de next."

Here some one in the amon' corner sat up a wild chorus of "Glory! Glory!"

"Who dat done get de grace?" asked Parson Snowball.
"Dat's Zeke Johnson. He drives de ice wagon," said one of the deacons, in tones that bordered on sarcasm.

Hudson, northeasterly as far as New Rochelle, southerly far above and beyond the southern extremity of Staten Island, westerly several miles beyond Summit, N. J., and in a northwesterly direction to a point some four miles beyond Paterson. The extreme height of the trajectory of the gun being, as already said, 30,516 feet, it follows that its shell would be thrown to a height equal to the combined height of Mount Blanc and Pike's peak, with about 600 feet to spare.

MADE IN EIGHTEEN MONTHS.

The contract for the forgings of the sixteen-inch gun was let to the Bethlehem Steel company December 30, 1898, to be delivered within eighteen months, but other types of guns being more urgently demanded, work on these forgings was not begun until May 14, 1898. From that time the work was carried forward as expeditiously as desired by the government.

The total length of the sixteen-inch monster is 40 feet 2.9 inches. The length of the main bore is 37 feet 4.5 inches, with a diameter of 16 inches. The nickel steel ingot from which the tube for this gun was cast at the Bethlehem works weighed 222,300 pounds, or 99.2 gross tons, and the gun as it rests in the arsenal at Watervliet almost ready for shipment to Sandy Hook, where it is to be tested, weighs 252,000 pounds, or 126 tons.

Here are a few other interesting facts relative to the big gun:

Length of projectile, 5 feet 4 inches.

Penetration of steel, estimated,

42.3 inches.

Cost of firing the gun once, \$1,000.

Weight of tube alone, 33 tons.

Weight of tube, jacket and hoop, 95.5 tons.

Just when the gun will be tested is not yet known, probably not before late fall. No carriage has been made for it and several months will probably elapse before this additional work is completed. If the gun comes up to the requirements of the ordnance board it will no doubt be permanently installed at Sandy Hook, and work on other guns of like caliber for Boston, San Francisco and Hampton Roads will be undertaken as soon as possible.

HIS SIGHT THREATENED.

"While picnicking last month my 11-year-old boy was poisoned by some weed or plant," says W. H. Dibble, of Sioux City, Ia. "He rubbed the poison off his hands into his eyes and for a while we were afraid he would lose his sight. Finally a neighbor recommended DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. The first application helped him and in a few days he was as well as ever." For skin diseases, cuts, burns, scalds, wounds, insect bites, DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve is sure cure. Relieves piles at once. Beware of counterfeits. Meyer Bro. & Co.

CARRIAGES WORKS OF ART.

There are comparatively few people who take their daily drives in their highly polished and elegantly finished carriages and road wagons

who realize or ever give thought to the number of coats it takes to make their carriages so beautifully shiny. There is, first of all, a coat of oily stuff called whitening which is used to fill in the grain in the wood. Then seven or eight coats of rough material, and each of these coats is rubbed down with pumice stone, each one having to dry before the other is put on. Then come two coats of crude coloring, then two coats of lamp-black. Next, three coats of fine black paint, which is followed by a coat of mixed color and varnish. Then comes more rubbing down. Three coats of rubbing varnish, each polished off with fine powdered pumice. The last coating is one of finest varnish. That makes twenty-one or twenty-two coats, and it takes five or six weeks to do the work.

WAGES NOT THE SAME.

There is considerable unrest in street car labor circles in these days. Even where wages are highest the changing cost of living and the anticipated changes of system make the men uneasy.

In New York city the Metropolitan Street Car company, which owns the surface lines, pay 20 cents an hour the first year, 21 cents the second year and 22½ cents thereafter; motormen and conductors get the same pay. The trailer question is practically eliminated. The cars are as large as two Chicago cars and seldom carry a trailer.

In Washington, D. C., the pay is 13 cents an hour, or \$2 a day of eleven hours; motormen and conductors the same. On a few streets trailers are still run, but the system is rapidly putting large cars in service, like the New York city cars, and abandoning the trailer. In Boston the pay is 23 cents an hour for both motormen and conductors. In San Francisco the rate, as a result of the recent strike, is 25 cents an hour for both. The Detroit men, by arbitration, won a 23½-cent rate. The Cleveland, O., men recently got an increase that places their rate at 23 cents. In Buffalo for a nine and three-quarter hour day motormen and conductors receive the somewhat awkward rate of \$1.75½ after one year's service; at first they get \$1.46½.

In the south, where the cost of living is less, the rate generally runs lower. For instance, in Atlanta, Ga., conductors and motormen receive \$1.80 for a day of twelve hours. In Augusta, Ga., conductors begin at \$1.20 and reach \$1.55, while motormen begin at \$1.20 and reach \$1.68.

The Joliet and Chicago line has granted an increase, giving 20 cents an hour on the Chicago division, 18 cents on its Lockport division and 16 and 17 cents on Joliet lines.

The men of the Chicago City Railway company want an increase from 21 to 28 cents an hour for conductors and motormen on electric cars and 30 cents for motormen pulling trailers, and for both gripmen and conductors on cable trains. This is an all-around increase of 7 cents an hour. The company offers an increase of 3 cents an hour.

Organization among street car employees all over the country was never so popular nor was pushed with such vigor as at the present time.

A NECESSARY PRECAUTION

Don't neglect a cold. It is worse than unpleasant. It is dangerous. By using One Minute Cough Cure you can cure it at once. Allays inflammation, clears the head, soothes and strengthens the mucous membrane. Cures coughs, croup, throat and lung troubles. Absolutely safe. Acts immediately. Children like it. Meyer Bro. & Co.

Mount Etna is found by Professor Rice to have been lowered 65 feet on the south since 1868 and twice as much on the north. The top is supposed to have been slowly blown away by the wind.

SHATTERS ALL RECORDS.

Twice in hospital, F. A. Gullidge, Verbena, Ala., paid a vast sum to doctors to cure a severe case of piles, causing 24 tumors. When all failed, Bucklen's Arnica Salve soon cured him. Subdues inflammation, conquers Aches, kills Pains. Best salve in the world. 25c at Dreier & Bro.'s drug store.

\$2.00

EVERY SUNDAY

TO CHICAGO AND RETURN via Pennsylvania, leaving Fort Wayne at 4:00 a. m. Returning leave Chicago at 8:00 p. m. 19cent-1f

SHOULD WATER BE FREE?

The city of Santa Rosa, Cal., has been supplying its 7,000 inhabitants with water free for the last five years and charging the cost in the tax budget. J. W. Keegan, one of its councilmen, is anxious that other cities should follow Santa Rosa's example and he gives these reasons for declaring it to be the only equitable system of supply:

It is more economical because the

cost of accounting and collecting is abolished; it saves to the consumer the annoyance of the rate collector's calling; it is a strong incentive to beautification of the city, for householders no longer grudge water for lawns and gardens; it is not wasteful because the consumer never believes that his payment is fixed by the consumption, and it benefits the very poor and by encouraging them to be cleanly keeps the community free from disease.

"The only man who may be injured," says the councilman, "is the one who pays taxes on personal property, and he is no more injured than by a free sewer system. If he be a householder he has free water, and if his personal property is merchandise which he sells, he can shift the burden of taxation upon the purchaser and the purchaser of the goods pay the merchant's taxes, just as they pay the merchant's clerk hire."

STREET SPRINKLING WITH OIL.

Undeterred by the experience in other parts of the country in sprinkling roads and roadbeds of railways with oil, the authorities of New Orleans have been trying it there, and are quite enthusiastic over it. The experiment has been made on Louisiana avenue, and it is claimed that not only is the dust laid, but the surface of the street has become hard, and the heavy rains have no effect upon it. It is also claimed that the surplus oil was washed into the gutters by rain and the mosquitoes were not as common in the gutters of that avenue as on other highways. The specific claims of the authorities are that the oil concretes the surface of the roads and prevents the wind and water damage where the surfacing is light; that it gives a hard, smooth and thoroughly concreted roadbed in time; that it solves the dust problem, and that it kills the mosquitoes. They have not counted upon the women, however, who have been complaining that the oil ruins their gowns, to which answer is made that they should be careful to lift their dresses as they do in wet weather. The drivers object, too, on the ground that the horses' hoofs throw up clouds of oily earth, and any amount of care will not prevent ruined coats and dresses. The experiment has been tried on New England roads, and has been abandoned, and it is more than likely that the New Orleans authorities will have to do the same thing, although at present they are eloquent in praise of the system.

TAUGHT TO BE MODEST.

When Edward was traveling about the country and at college he never was allowed to assume his rank. The close watch which was kept on his movements, however, was not always effective.

A certain landlord in a provincial town, having heard that the prince and his tutor were in the vicinity, prepared an elaborate guest chamber in anticipation of a possible call from royalty, says the Chicago Tribune. In the evening a man accompanied by a smartly dressed youth asked for lodgings and were given the room of honor.

An hour later two men with a quickly dressed boy drove up and sought a room.

"I am sorry," said the landlord, "but my best rooms are filled, and I have only a room for two with a shake-down on the sofa for the young gentleman."

This was taken, but the landlord discovered to his chagrin in the morning that he had given his finest room to Master Jones and lodged the heir apparent to the throne on a shake-down.

The tutor afterward explained that in allowing his charge to experience the ordinary vicissitudes of travel he was acting in accordance with the wishes of the queen and the prince consort.

On another occasion, when riding with his father along a country road, the young prince of Wales neglected to return the salute of a laboring man.

"My son," said the prince consort, "go back at once and acknowledge the poor man's civility."

The prince, rather crestfallen, had to turn his pony's head, follow the wayfarer and make his bow. In this way he was taught that all of his future subjects were entitled to his polite consideration.

DIDN'T NEED THE MONEY.

A special agent was sent to Washington by a New York life insurance company with the hope of getting Senator Clark to take out a policy, says an exchange. The Montana man, whose income from copper properties alone is about \$2,000,000 a month, listened to the agent's siren song and replied: "I don't need the money, and, besides, I don't think your company would accept me as a risk."

MILK MEN

Are generally too late. Mondamin Meadows Dairy Company are the people who deliver before breakfast the purest of milk, the best of cream.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

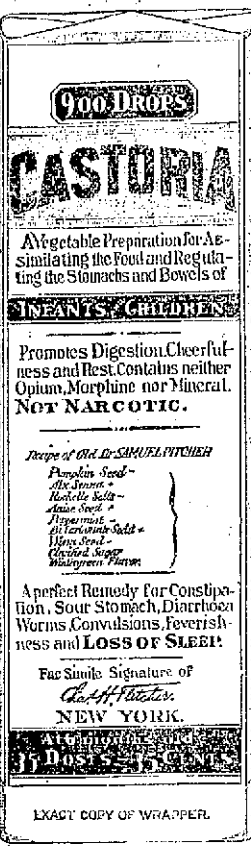
Bears the Signature

of

In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAL COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.



E. M. Brown

This signature is on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets. The remedy that cures a cold in one day.



Mother Burns

Her hand, or the Children fall against the stove in some way every day in the year.

Paracamp

FIRST AID TO THE INJURED.

RELIEVES BURNS instantly; draws out the fire, Cools, Soothes and Heals the Burn without leaving an ugly scar. Keep PARACAMP in your home. You need it every day. Try Paracamp FOR COLDS IN THE HEAD, CATARRH, HAY FEVER, etc.

SOLD ONLY IN 25c 50c AND \$1.00 BOTTLES.

AT ALL GOOD DRUGGISTS.

SOLD BY MEYER BROS. & CO. DRUGGISTS.

Rheumatism CURED

After 30 Years' Suffering.

"I had Rheumatism in my right knee for 30 years; sometimes better, sometimes worse, until finally it moved up into my hip and across my back, until I could hardly get about to do anything. The doctor said it was Sciatica, and nothing did me any good until I used Drefs' Gout and Rheumatic Pills. Now I can say I am as nearly without pain as any man of my age in the country. I am nearly 75 years of age and can walk 10 miles in 3 hours without being much fatigued." James Goetz, Dunkirk, N. Y.

DREFS' Gout and Rheumatic Pills

have cured and relieved over 75,000 sufferers. Their cost is a trifle, their help sure. They are scientifically prepared and proven by years of success and multitudes of cures of nervous, muscular and articular rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica, lumbago and in gripe. They act directly upon the stomach, liver and kidneys, purify the blood, cleanse the system of uric acid.

FREE SAMPLES May be obtained at the following drug stores: Rank & Knaum, Pollack & Pollack, Meyer Bros., & Co., and Eisner & Ros.

CHAS. A. DREFS, Mfg. Chemist, 280 Broadway, Buffalo, N. Y. Regular Size Box Containing 30 doses, 50c.

SHIRT WAIST SALE!

\$2.00 Men's Shirt Waists, \$1.39.
\$1.50 Men's Shirt Waists, \$1.18.
\$1.25 Men's Shirt Waists, 88c.
\$1.00 Men's Shirt Waists, 78c.

F. H. BOHNE & BRO., 824 and 1412 HATTERS AND MEN'S FURNISHERS.

For the Children.

THE TWO LITTLE FISHERS

Jean stood on the beach holding her tin cup, in which she had dipped up a minnow, waiting patiently for Ted. So many times they had tried unsuccessfully for the slippery little fish that she was very anxious to tell her good fortune.

Ted came running toward her. "Hurry up! I've got a minnow!" called Jean.

"Where? How?" excitedly asked Ted, peering into the cup and immediately diving into it with his finger.

"Don't hurt it! We'll put it into a glass dish," said Jean. "Let's carry it to the house."

"Oh, there's Ben and John!" exclaimed Ted as he espied a boat coming in. Both children took to their heels and rushed to where the men beached the boat.

They were two fishermen coming in with their morning's catch. A lot of the shining, flapping fish lay in the bottom of the boat.

"Hello, beauties!" called Ben as he observed the children.

"Oh, didn't you get a lot?" said Jean.

"Good hunt," answered Ben.

The men began to throw the fish out on the beach, where the children examined them.

"You'll be rich this time, won't you?" asked Ted soberly.

"Rich as mud," laughed Ben.

Ted thought a moment, then whispered something to Jean.

"Goody!" cried Jean.

The children went close up to Ben.

"Won't you sell my fish, too?" asked Jean.

"Your fish! Which one is that, baby?" Jean held out her cup. "I caught it myself," she said proudly.

Ben peeped in; then he laughed, but seeing Ted's sober face he took the cup, and, going up to his partner, he gave him a resounding smack upon his back and showed him the cup.

"The babies want us to sell their fish when we sell ours!" he said, winking at John.

"Bless the young ones!" cried John.

"And what would you do with the money?" he asked the children.

Jean and Ted drew apart and whispered together.

"We'd buy a boat," said they at last.

"Like our's?" asked John.

Ted shook his head.

"One we could sail with a string."

"We were going to put it in a glass and let it grow," explained Jean.

"Wouldn't we get more money if it was bigger?"

"I guess I'd sell it now, baby," answered Ben. "Samplin might happen to it."

"All right. They are hard to catch," Jean replied resignedly.

The men got ready their head of fish.

"Come here tomorrow morning and get your money," John said, and the two men went toward town with their burden, chuckling and nudging each other as they looked at the bait dish in which swam Mr. Minnow.

"Let's catch some more and buy a kite," suggested Ted.

"No, a pony," said Jean.

"But," said Ted.

"All right," replied Jean; but, although they scooped patiently for a long time, not a minnow rewarded their effort.

At last they sat down by the boat and played in their beloved sand.

"When I grow up," remarked Ted, "I'm going to be a fisherman and get rich."

"They are not rich," answered Jean.

"Why?" asked Ted.

"Well," answered Jean after some pondering, "I s'pose 'cause they don't fish all day."

The next morning when they went to the beach the empty boat of the fishermen greeted their eyes.

"Praps they left our money in the boat," suggested Jean. So they scrambled in to examine.

In the stern of the boat under the seat was a little locker. Ted made his way to it and, sitting on the floor, began to pull and jerk at the handle.

It flew open, and Ted yelled:

"The boat, Jean! the boat!"

Jean scrambled over.

Now, the boat had not been drawn entirely out of the water, and the tide was coming in, so the weight and movements of the two children slipped it into the wave, and almost imperceptibly it floated toward deep water.

Ted tremblingly drew a little sailboat, with white sail all set, out from his hiding place. A long shout twice trailed after it. Both children were speechless for a moment. Ted climbed up on the seat and dropped the boat into the water. Jean clutched the end of the string and climbed after. With its little sail proudly upright the toy went floating out, and slowly after it, as if being towed by the proud little sailor, moved the big, hulking fishing boat.

In a short time Ben and John returned. They had hurried their morning's work to participate in the children's pleasure.

"Where's the boat?" asked Ben just as John exclaimed, "Land of Moses!" which exclamation was followed by his throwing off his coat and riding himself of his shoes.

Ben grasped the situation and turned toward the cottage facing the shore.

"I'll go quiet their folks," he said.

At this same instant the maid, whose duty it was to keep the children in sight from the house, returned to the front from an errand she had made to the kitchen, where she had remained talking longer than she was aware. Her cheeks were not in sight. She came running from the porch and caught sight of the children just as she reached Ben.

"Don't you dare holler!" said Ben in such a menacing tone that she was frightened into quietness. He pointed to John just plunging into the water.

"I'm going myself and tell their mother and to let her know there ain't no danger."

Consequently a little later the mother came quietly out with Ben to watch the rescue.

When John had nearly reached the boat, seeing that the children had not observed him, he determined on having a little fun. Swimming quietly up to the boat, which was now moving seaward, he dived under and pulled the boat gently out of the little hands, and it vanished from their sight.

A cry burst from Ted.

"Samplin pulled it!"

"A whale, a whale!" cried Jean, and both children burst into tears.

Jean pulled Ted down. "It will pull us in, too," she said.

Then, looking around for the first time, they saw themselves out on the broad water alone.

"Mamma, mamma!" whimpered Ted.

"Mamma!" shouted Jean.

Immediately they felt the boat turning and being pushed toward shore.

"The whale is taking us home," said Jean in an awestruck tone.

"Will he give us back our boat?" moaned Ted.

"I'm afraid we've been naughty," sobbed Jean. "We oughtn't to get in the boat nor looked in their closet."

"Oh, there's mamma!" she cried a moment later. Then the boat struck the shingle, and the children jumped out into mamma's arms.

Out of the water behind the boat came John, shaking his big dripping self, but they did not see him. He put the little boat on the sand beside the big one and sat down upon the beach.

The children eagerly told their adventure, and Ted ended disconsolately:

"And now the boat's all losted."

"Was it really our boat, John?" asked Jean, seeing him for the first time.

"Was it like that one?" he grinned, pointing to the little boat.

"Yes, yes," answered Jean, running to the treasure.

"Did you buy the boat with our money?" asked Ted, climbing into the old fellow's lap. "Why, you are all watered," he cried, jumping away again.

"I pulled your boat out of the water," answered John.

"Did you kill the whale?" queried Jean.

"Never seed any whale," said John; "but look here, missy; don't climb into old John's boat again unless it's made fast."

"I'm sorry," said Jean, hanging her head.

"Will you take away the boat 'cause we've been naughty?" asked Ted anxiously.

"No, no; the boat is yours."

"Don't let 'em know anything about it," he said to their mamma when she

would have expressed her gratitude. Slipping on his coat and taking his shoes in his hands, he went toward his boat. Ben followed, and then strong, steady strokes soon took them away.

The mother turned to the maid, who stood with red eyes.

"Oh, mamma!" she said shamefacedly.

"Never mind," answered the mother kindly. "As John would receive no thanks, you shall receive no censure. I am sure you will not let this happen again."

"No, indeed, mamma."

"Now I am going to leave them with you while I go to town to see their papa."

"You're so kind," said the girl tearfully.

The next morning the children's mother took them to the fishermen's boat after Ben and John had gone off with their load. They bore a package with a hold inscription on it, "From Jean and Ted."

"Why do we give this to them?" asked Jean when they were shown the contents of the package.

"When any one asks your papa to sell stocks for him, he pays him for doing the work. Wouldn't you like to give Ben and John something?"

"Yes, yes!" cried the children, jumping up and down.

The package was deposited in the locker where the sailboat had been found.

When the fishermen reached home that day and had pulled the boat up on the beach, John opened the locker. The package met his gaze.

"Why, what's this, Ben?" he asked.

"Dash my eyes if I know," said Ben.

"From Jean and Ted," read John.

The two old sailors sat down on the sand and carefully opened the package.

"By the great horn spoon!" exclaimed Ben.

"Just for a little swim!" said John.

There on a thin bed of cotton lay two good silver watches. Many Atwood Harding in Philadelphia Times.

PILGRIM JOE'S LUCK

HE REACHES RED HOT AND MAKES THINGS LIVELY.

After Doing a Very Profitable Business in Chattanooga the Pilgrim Accepts a Challenge and Wins a Big Pot of Money.

(Copyright, 1902, by C. B. Lewis.)

ON the outskirts of the thriving and festive town of Red Hot I was met by the mayor on horseback, and as he bid me welcome he added:

"He who hath integrity hath all the world."

"Truth may be crushed to earth occasionally," says I, "but you can't keep her on the grass long."

"Virtue is a beacon fire set on a high hill," says he.

"And the man without guile sleepeth like a babe and fears no evil," says I.

Then he slips me on the back and calls me an old cuss, and we sought out the nearest place of exaltation and exultation on sarcophagi.

It became known to the citizens of Red Hot that I was taken typewriters at 10 cents a take, they sat down before me in dozens and scores, and I had a rush of business for three days. Among the last to appear was a woman who was striving to forget that her husband

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whiskers there was a venerableness that made me bow down in respect.

"He who hath not integrity hath nothing," says the old man as he sits down beside me.

"And he who hath integrity hath a heap," says I in my modest way.

"A little sinner is sometimes given to man that he may be strengthened," says he as he winks at the blind wheels of my wagon.

"And he who hath never mourned cannot fly rejoice," says I as I purveys to wipe a tear from my eye.

Our emotions kept us silent for a minute or two, and then the venerable but deceiving old critter turns on me and says:

"Phedim, is that old boss of yours on the nuble?"

"He can do a party fair nuble for half a mile with me on his back."

"For how much cash?"

"Anywhere from \$10 to \$50."

"I, too, have a boss," he sighs, "and he is on the nuble. While he ambles for money, the cash is used to make the world better."

"Is so in my case," I says, "and let us hasten to the struggle. While we daily here the widdler sowers and the orphan wanders wailin'."

Ag'in the populace of Red Hot turned out in their enthusiasm, and ag'in there was a number of them who erred in judgment when they sized my old boss up for a stationary engine. It was only when I had climbed up on his back and we had got the word to go that he stretched out a pair of hind legs which seemed to be seven feet long and tore up the side like a plow run by steam. I jumped him seventeen feet at every yell, and the dun colored boss of him who would have robbed me was left ten rods behind at the wire. I gathered in my stakes, feelin' that honesty was like a fall house in a game of poker, and when the venerable old man would have made the people believe that I had fastened stilts to the legs of my boss he found no one to surrer with him. As the settin' sun got ready to set and the ink was callin' to his mate I climbed on to my wagon and pursued my way. There was boodle in my pockets and a calm heart, and while the boss fled took a last bite and the dew descended to moisten my whiskers I hummed softly to myself and realized that it was good to be there.

M. QUAD.

Unfortunate.

The manager of the vaudeville company that was performing on the excursion steamer came to the front of the stage.

"Ladies and gentlemen," he said, standing with his feet wide apart, for there was a heavy sea on, "we shall have to omit the next number in the program on account of the gale that was to have sung 'A Life on the Ocean Wave' and 'Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep' being look violently sea-sick."—Chicago Tribune.

Happy Thought.

"I am not in the sturdy oak business. My mission is to comfort the sorrowful, cheer the discouraged and lift up the fallen. As a sort of side issue I run a typewriter outfit, keep a faithful dog and enter my old boss in half mile races."

"But your benign countenance and fatherly tenderness have captured my heart," she insists. And she rises up and throws herself into my arms and bids me take her and be happy.

I dozed, and she fell to earth and rolled over, and when she arose she was a woman scorned. Her love for me had fled away, and my venerable whiskers would have been in her grasp had I not spread my wings and soared away. She denuded the sum of \$2 for her blighted affections, and rather than have her lip over my wagon and characterize me as a man with a heart of stone I paid it, and she retired with the light of triumph in her eyes. I was sighin' to myself that a clear conscience needed no lantern on a dark night when a sinful lookin' critter with the lust of avarice on his countenance came along and looked at my dog and said:

"I have a canine myself, and occasionally, that his heart may be made joyous, I turn him loose."

"It is thus also with me," I says, "but I am alius ready to back up his joyousness with a ten dollar bill."

"I have long looked for thee. I will also back the joyousness of my canine, and we will bring the two together and let them disport. On second thought let's say \$20."

"I seek not riches," says I as I turn my head away, "but humility must be fed and clothed as well as luxury. I'll therefore raise the ante and call it an even \$25."

At which the man with the sinful countenance was greatly rejoiced and went away to prepare for business. That afternoon on the public square and in the presence of an interested populace the canines were brought together and allowed to disport. The humble and peaceful demeanor of my dog while waiting for the conflict to begin caused many eminent citizens to bet ag'in him to the extent of \$5, and it is needless to remark that I calmly and without undue ostentation livered their money. The disportin' lasted about a quarter of an hour, and there was no uncertainty about the other dog bein' licked. His ambition was checked and his pride laid low, and when I counted up I found myself \$25 ahead of the game. Thus that integrity rewarded itself and virtue paid forth triumphantly. I was feelin' that balminess of feelin' that alius sets in after a man has come out on top and makin' my preparations to leave Red Hot and journey toward Paradise Valley, when there came another man to detain me. At first I took him for a fellow pilgrim with a mission akin to my own. In his face there was no guile, and in his long

Hardship to fortune teller—What is your fee for having told my fortune? Fortune Teller—Two dollars.

Hardship—Er I'll have to wait until I get that estate you say is coming to me.—Chicago News.

A Little Tart Himself.

"You don't even know how to make a lemon tart," remarked the cooking school girl, with fine scorn.

"It isn't necessary to make a lemon tart," replied the other. "All the lemons I've ever seen were pretty tart already."—Philadelphia Record.

His Only Chance.

Geyer—After twenty years of matrimonial blisters poor Silmon finally succeeded in getting the last word.

Geyer—How did he manage it?

Geyer—He died while his wife was away from home.—Chicago News.

How He Felt.

"Is it a severe attack?" asked his wife.

"Is it?" said the dyspeptic. "I feel as though I had eaten everything ever mentioned in a cookbook."—Puck.

Debates.

"Do you ever have any quarrels in your woman's club?"

"Oh, no; we call them 'debates.'"

Philadelphia Bulletin.

Back to the Store.

After vacation's over, After the little whirl, Many a boy is weary; Also many a girl; Many a pocket's empty; Many a heart is sore; Many a "dead one" wanders Back to the store.

After vacation's over, After the hurrah's past, Many a joy's remembered; That was too good to last; Many a knight and lady; Many a heart is sore; Never dreaming each must wander Back to the store.

Chicago Record-Herald.

Troy Laundry.

Our process is the very latest, up-to-date, and we are always the first to adopt the new devices for improving our methods and grade of finished work. If not a patron already, try us and be convinced. Both phones, 160, 18 and 20 Pearl street.

F. L. JONES & CO., PROPS.

The Pennsylvania Station.

Trains Run by Central Time.

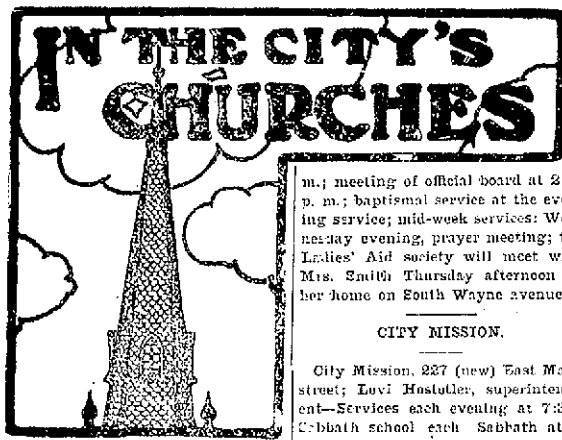
From Ft. Wayne to

Philadelphia and Chicago, 3:25 am, 5:30 am, 7:35 pm, 9:40 pm

New York and Wash., 4:40 am, 6:45 am, 8:50 am, 10:55 am

Yonkers and Poughkeepsie, 5:30 am, 7:35 am, 9:40 am, 11:45 am

New York and Wash., 7:45 am, 9:50 am, 11:55 am, 1:00 pm



GERMAN BAPTIST.

German Baptist (Dunkard), corner of Smith and Greene streets, Rev. L. H. Eby, pastor—Morning service at 10:45; subject, "The Tabernacle and Its Services Typical of the Church of Christ;" evening service at 8 o'clock; subject, "The Transfiguration;" Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; prayer meeting Thursday evening at 8 o'clock.

UNITED BRETHREN.

Calvary church, corner East Lewis and Harner streets, J. W. Lake, pastor—Sunday services: Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; Allen A. Bowser, superintendent; the Bury Bells will meet at 2:00 p. m.; Mrs. Opitz, superintendent; the Y. P. C. U. will meet at 9:45 p. m.; subject, "The Call to Separation;" Mrs. F. H. Gaylord, leader; preaching services, 10:30 a. m. and 7:45 p. m.; mid-week services: The official board will meet Monday night at 7:45; prayer meeting Wednesday night at 7:45; C. L. Fulmer, leader.

PRESBYTERIAN.

First church, corner Washington and Clinton streets, Rev. D. W. Moffat, D. D., pastor—Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; Charles Werden, superintendent; no preaching services until September; Christian Endeavor at 6:30; prayer meeting Wednesday evening; Thursday evening, meeting of the Young Men's society.

Westminster church, West Berry street, between Webster and Bowling streets, J. Budman Fleming, pastor—Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; Dr. H. G. Patton, superintendent; no preaching services Sunday; Junior Endeavor at 6:30; prayer meeting on Wednesday evening.

Third church, corner of Harrison and Tabor streets, Rev. J. A. P. McGaw, pastor—Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; D. B. Fitch, superintendent; morning service at 10:45; subject, "Christ's Teaching on the Subject of Prayer;" Luke 11:1-13; this will be the pastor's last sermon before his vacation; Christian Endeavor at 7; prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7:45.

Bethany church, corner Boone and Fry streets, Rev. J. C. Breckinridge, pastor—Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; John M. Jackson, superintendent; morning service at 10:30; Christian Endeavor at 6:30; evening service at 7:30; prayer meeting Wednesday evening.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

First church—Services at 10:30 a. m. in Ellick's hall, West Berry street; subject, "Spirit;" golden text: "Teach me to do thy will; for thou art my God; thy spirit is good; lead me into the land of uprightness;" Psalm 143:10; responsive readings—Galatians, 5:11-26; testimonial meeting every Wednesday evening.

Second church—Services at 10:30 a. m. Sunday in Jewish temple, No. 96 Harrison street; subject, "Spirit;" golden text: "Teach me to do thy will; for thou art my God; thy spirit is good; lead me into the land of uprightness;" Psalm 143:10; responsive readings—Galatians, 5:11-26; testimonial meeting every Wednesday evening; reading rooms open daily except Sunday from 2 to 5 p. m. at 24 East Washington street.

UNION MISSION.

Union Mission, No. 170 West Main street—There will be special services at the mission every evening at 7:30 o'clock.

CHURCH OF CHRIST.

West Jefferson street church, corner Griffith, Edgar William Allen, pastor—10:30 a. m., sermon, "When Man Meets God;" no preaching at night; Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; Christian Endeavor meeting at 7 p. m.; on Sunday night the pastor will preach at Abbot Center.

West Creighton avenue church, corner Miner street, Zach A. Harris, minister—Lord's day services: Bible school, 9:15 a. m.; preaching, 10:30 a. m. and 7:45 p. m.; Endeavor, 6:30 p. m.; topic, "The Call to Separation;" 2 Cor. 6:14-18; leader, Miss Pearl Knowlton; Junior C. E., 3 p. m.

m.; meeting of official board at 2:30 p. m.; baptismal service at the evening service; mid-week services: Wednesday evening, prayer meeting; the Ladies' Aid society will meet with Mrs. Smith Thursday afternoon at her home on South Wayne avenue.

CITY MISSION.

City Mission, 227 (new) East Main street; Levi Hostetler, superintendent—Services each evening at 7:30; Sabbath school each Sabbath at 3 p. m.

NON-SECTARIAN BIBLE CLASS.

Those interested in the Watch Tower Bible and Tract society publications meet for Bible study every Sunday at 3 p. m. at 1215 Lafayette street.

REFORMED.

Salem church, next to postoffice—Sunday school at 9:30; morning services at 10:30. The Ladies' society will hold their monthly social in church parlors in rear of church next Thursday afternoon. P. Rehl, pastor.

St. John's church, corner Washington boulevard and Webster street; John H. Bosch, pastor—Sunday school at 9 a. m.; 10:15 a. m., morning services and preaching, subject, "The Call of Elijah;" 3 p. m., meeting of Ladies' society; Wednesday evening, discussion and explanation of Sunday school lesson; Thursday afternoon, social gathering of members and friends of Ladies' society.

CONGREGATIONAL.

Plymouth church, Harrison and Jefferson streets; Rev. J. Webster Bailey, pastor—Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; B. Paul Messman, superintendent. Preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; by Rev. Cyrus Stockwell, of Angola. Union Christian Endeavor meeting at Grace Reformed church. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening.

South church, corner DeWald and Hoagland; D. T. Williams, pastor—Bible school, 9:30 a. m.; Dr. A. E. VanBaskirk, superintendent. Preaching services at 10:45 a. m. and 8 p. m.; subjects of discourses, morning, "Spiritual Nutrition;" John, 6:27; evening, "The Best Riches;" Prov. 10:16; C. E. Junior, 3 p. m.; Miss K. M. Williams, superintendent; Senior, 7 p. m.; topic, "The Call to Separation;" leader, Miss Alice Sinclair. Mid-week prayer service Wednesday evening, 8 o'clock; theme, "The Cost of Christian Living;" Matt. 10:34-36.

EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION.

Bethel Evangelical church, corner DeWald and Clinton streets—Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; William Kirtz, superintendent. English preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. Young people's alliance at 6:30 p. m.; subject, "The Call to Separation;" H. M. Miller, leader. Mid-week services: Y. P. A. business meeting and the election of delegates to the annual convention Tuesday evening at 7:45 p. m. Union prayer meeting and church business meeting Thursday evening at 7:45. J. H. Evans, pastor.

EPISCOPALIAN.

Trinity church, corner of Fulton and Berry streets; A. W. Seabers, pastor—Sunday services: Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; S. D. Hanna, superintendent; morning service at 10:45 o'clock, conducted by Rev. Thomas of Circleville, Ohio. No evening service. South Wayne mission at 3 p. m.

Y. W. C. A.

The subject for the Sunday afternoon devotional meeting at the Young Woman's Christian association will be "Prayer;" Miss Bertha Williamson, assisted by Misses Blanch Smith and Mabel Bauserman, will have charge of the service. The hour is 4 o'clock. Young women are requested to bring their Bibles.

M. E. CIRCUIT SERVICES.

Taylor—Sabbath school at 9:30 a. m.; Mrs. Jennie Black, superintendent. No preaching.
St. Joe—Sabbath school at 9:45; Mrs. Emma Ashley, superintendent. Class meeting following Sabbath school; Mrs. Parker, leader.
Oak Grove—Sabbath school at 2 p. m.; O. D. Eward, superintendent. Preaching at 3 o'clock by the pastor. Friendship—Sabbath school at 9:30 a. m.; William Roberts, superintendent. Preaching at 10:30 by the pastor. These services will be held in the church and are the first services since the church has been renovated. Epworth league meeting at 8 p. m.

Blanche Metz, president.

The second quarterly meeting will be held Aug. 8 and 9. The presiding elder, Rev. W. H. Daniel, will preach at St. Joe on Friday evening, Aug. 8, at 8 o'clock. After the sermon the sacrament of the Lord's supper will be celebrated. There will also be a baptismal service. Parents having children to be baptized will please notify the pastor.

The quarterly conference will be held Saturday morning at 10 o'clock in the Berry street church. Lewis Rehl, pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

Berry street church, corner of Harrison street; Rev. J. K. Walt, pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; Mrs. Ridenour, superintendent. Morning sermon at 10:30, by Dr. C. B. Steimen; Epworth league, 6:45; evening service at 7:45, preaching by Rev. Louis Rehl. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening. Church social Tuesday evening at the home of Mrs. Bagby on Clinton street.

Wayne street church, corner Broadway. Asher S. Preston, pastor. Preaching at 10:30, subject, "The Mirage Shall Become a Pool." No evening service. Sunday school at 9:30. Dr. M. A. Mason, superintendent; class at 12 m.; Junior league at 3 p. m.; League devotional service at 7 p. m., led by Mrs. James Turner. Topic, "The Call to Separation." Woman's Bible meeting Tuesday at 3 p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening.

Simpson M. E. church, Dawson and Harrison streets. Jay C. Dorwin, pastor. Sunday services as follows: 9:30, Sunday school, Edith Zook, superintendent; 10:30, sermon by the pastor; 11:45, class meeting, James Southern, leader; 7:00, Epworth league, Florence Franz, leader; 8:00, sermon by the pastor. Monday at 8:00, meeting of the official board; Wednesday at 8:00, general prayer meeting.

Trinity church, corner of Fourth and Cass streets; Charles E. White, pastor—Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; Frank A. McKenken, superintendent; our monthly missionary collection will be taken. The pastor will preach at 10:30 a. m. and 8 p. m. The classes will meet at 11:45 a. m. Epworth devotional hour at 7 p. m. Our mid-week prayer meeting will be held on Wednesday evening.

St. Paul's church, Walton avenue. B. Sawyer, pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; C. B. Waterson, superintendent; preaching at 10:30; class meeting at 12 m.; Junior Epworth league at 2:30 p. m.; Miss Jennie Patterson, leader; Epworth league at 6:30 p. m.; C. A. Byrt, president; preaching at 7:30; official meeting Monday evening at 7:30; prayer meeting Thursday evening at 7:30. At the evening service C. B. Waterson will sing a solo. Epworth league business meeting Tuesday evening, conducted by the president.

AFRICAN METHODIST.

African M. E. church, corner of Wayne and Francis streets. Rev. Alexander Smith, pastor—Preaching at 10:45 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. by Rt. Rev. A. Grant, D. D., bishop of the fourth Episcopal district. Sunday school at 3 p. m. and Christian Endeavor at 6:30 p. m. Prayer meeting Tuesday and Thursday evenings.

ENGLISH LUTHERAN.

Trinity church, corner Wayne and Clinton streets, Rev. S. Wagenhals, pastor—Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; morning service at 10:45; Luther league at 7:15; no evening services; teachers' meeting Friday evening.

English Lutheran church of the Redeemer, Washington and Fulton streets, C. F. W. Meyer, pastor. Sunday school, 9 a. m.; W. Sander, superintendent; preaching only in the morning at 10:30 o'clock. Subject, "God's Visitation."

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, Rt. Rev. Herman J. Alerdig, D. D., bishop; Rev. P. E. Roche, rector; Rev. J. H. Dath, chancellor; Rev. James Fitzpatrick, assistant.

Masses at 6, 8, 8:30 (children's services) and 10:00 a. m.; Sunday school at 2 p. m.; vespers at 3 p. m. The following meetings are held every Sunday in rotation during the month, commencing at 4 o'clock: First Sunday, Married Men's Sodality and Young Men's Sodality; second Tuesday, Rosary Sodality; third Sunday, Young Ladies' Sodality; fourth Sunday, Boys' Sodality and Young Girls' Sodality. The Catholic Knights of America, branch 108, meets the first and third Sundays of each month. The Sacred Heart league has special devotions on the first Friday of each month at 7:30 p. m.

St. Patrick's, corner of DeWald and Harrison streets, Rev. Joseph F. Delaney, pastor; Rev. Thomas Munro, assistant—The services at the church are as follows: Mass at 7:45 a. m.; children's mass at 9 a.

m.; high mass at 10:30 a. m.; catechism at 2:15 p. m.; vespers at 3 p. m.; masses at 6:30 and 8 a. m. during week days.

Following is a list of the various societies of the church and the time of meeting: Married Men's and Young Men's sodalities, first Sunday in the month; Rosary society, second Sunday; Young Ladies' sodality, third Sunday; also the first three Sundays of the month for the office of the Blessed Virgin; Boys' and Girls' sodalities, fourth Sunday at 2:30 p. m.; all other meetings at 4 o'clock, immediately after vespers; each society takes communion on Sunday of meeting; St. Vincent de Paul society meets the fourth Sunday of the month; Ladies' Catholic Benevolent association meets first and fourth Thursdays; St. Joseph Benevolent society meets third Sunday of the month. Sacred Heart devotions on the first Friday of the month at 7:30 p. m.

St. Mary's (German), corner of Lafayette and Jefferson streets, Rev. John H. Oechtering, pastor; assistant, Rev. Gustave Holtenroth—Sunday services, 8 and 10 a. m. and 2:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2 p. m.

Church of the Precious Blood, corner of Barthold and Fourth streets, Rev. Francis Nisch, pastor—Morning mass at 7:45; high mass, with sermon, at 10 a. m., and vespers at 3 p. m.

St. Paul's (German), corner West Washington and Griffith streets, Rev. P. J. H. Kroll, pastor—Services, 10 a. m. and 2 p. m.

St. Peter's (German), corner East DeWald and Warsaw streets, Rev. Ferdinand Koerd, pastor—Sunday services, 7:45 and 9:45 a. m. and 2:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2 p. m.

St. Joseph's chapel, in connection with St. Joseph's hospital, Rev. Father Thomas Eisenberg, C. P. P. S.; Sunday services, 7:45 a. m.; vespers, 3:30 p. m.; weekly services, 7:45 a. m.

GERMAN LUTHERAN.

Emmanuel Lutheran, West Jefferson street, Rev. O. Gross, pastor—Sunday services, 10:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

St. John's Lutheran church, corner Washington boulevard and Van Buren street, Rev. J. P. Dannecker, pastor—Services (German), 10:00 a. m.; services (English), 7:30 p. m.

Trinity, corner of Hoffman and Oakland streets, Rev. Paul Stoepelwerth, pastor—Sunday services, 10 a. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

German Lutheran Zion's church, Creighton avenue and Hanna street, Rev. H. Chr. Luch, pastor—Services, 10:00 a. m. and 2 p. m. Sundays.

Grace Lutheran church, corner of Gay and Pontiac streets—Sunday evening at 7:30 o'clock English services are held the first Sunday night in each month; services, 10 a. m.; services for children at 2:30 p. m.; mission service third Sunday night; young people's meeting second and fourth Sunday nights.

Evangelical Lutheran Concordia congregation, southwest corner of Pfelehar and Alliger streets—Sunday services: Preaching at 10 a. m. and Sunday school at 2:30 p. m. Rev. August Lange, pastor.

St. Paul's on Barr street, Rev. Jacob Miller, pastor—Services, 10 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

Emmanuel Lutheran, Broadway and Creighton avenue, Rev. Philip Wambagans, Jr., pastor—Sunday services, 10:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.



A "VACATION MESSAGE."

Some of our churches and societies close during the next few months, "others do so automatically—that's they close themselves," however, let us be careful and keep our interest in the kingdom—sweet, active and enthusiastic. I, for one, mean to make my "vacation" season count more for my Master than it ever has. Will you? We can if we face it by a determination that no amusement, book, companion or environment shall cast a blight over our hours of recreation. We need not be idle because we are resting. No, let us cast our lot in with God's people wherever we may be—whether it be in town, country or city; whether it be in mountains or by the sea. If our local society struggles through, with fewer members, let it not be because we failed to lift when we could. Then let us have a part in all special meetings that are planned in tents,

AN UP-TO-DATE GOAT.



"Sure," observed Mr. O'Tunder, "it's an up-to-date goat you do be havin', Mrs. Glancey." "He is that," answered Mrs. Glancey. "Me 'bye Jerry's a caddy at th' golf links beyant, but th' goat won't ate anny more o' thim golf balls Jerry's been bringin' home to 'im. Indade, no. He will ate annythin' but these pingpong balls that Molly fetched in th' big house where she's in service."

in the cities or in conferences in the country. In other words, let's show our colors. Let us enter our vacation hours with joy and prayerfully keep an open mind and heart, that when the autumn days come with opportunity for service, we will be better equipped because of our summer.

Yours for a summer that shall count more for Christ next winter, John Willis Baer.

Topic for Aug. 3, "The Call to Separation," 2 Cor. 6:14-18; 1 John 2:15-17.

BEING IN TOUCH.

"Come out from among them and be ye separate, touch not the unclean thing," is the Apostle Paul's injunction. The emphatic word in this sentence is "touch." It is not necessary that we should be grossly sinful, but only that we should be neglectful in some things to lose both the peace of God and the power of God.

When I was a boy and studied philosophy I remember that I was told that you could not fill a man with electricity so long as he stood upon the ground, but if he would take his position upon a stool with glass legs, glass being a non-conductor of electricity, he would be filled instantly, but if while standing upon this stool he should reach out and touch a tree with one finger of his hand, power would leave him immediately. It is the inconsistent thing in our life of yesterday that has robbed us of power. We have simply been in touch with the world. God means that His people shall be separated people, but there are two thoughts to separation. It is first separation from sin and second separation unto Christ. If we simply give up our taking, then we are of all men most miserable, but if we take Him in His fullness we shall be filled with peace and overflowing with joy.

Rev. J. Wilbur Chapman.

UNION MEETINGS.

Union meetings will be held tomorrow according to the following schedule:

Plymouth Congregational and First Presbyterian at Grace Reformed church.

Westminster Presbyterian and South Congregational at Third Presbyterian.

Creighton avenue Christian and West Jefferson Christian at Creighton avenue church.

Other societies will meet by themselves.

LOCAL.
The Y. P. C. U., of Calvary U. B. church, will give an ice cream social on the evening of Aug. 8 on the lawn in the rear of the church.

Rev. Medbury, president of the State union, passed through the city Thursday and talked a few minutes with a few of the local union Endeavorers.

DECLARES HIS WIFE A MAN.

FRED WESTFALL'S REPLY TO CHARGE OF DESERTION.

Man Arrested at Elkhart Makes Startling Announcement Concerning His Garretted Bride.

Elkhart, Ind., Aug. 2.—Fred Westfall, who was arrested Thursday morning on a warrant charging him with having deserted his wife, made the startling announcement to Judge Blake and Sergeant Whiteman that his wife is a man, and that being the case, does not make a fitting life partner for him.

Westfall was married on July 5 and went to work as a farm hand for Miles Blake, living on the Mishawaka road. He alleges that he discovered at once that his wife was what to the best of his belief he considered to be a man, but that he lived with her for two weeks. He then quit the employment of Mr. Blake and told the person he had married he was going to Syracuse to work. He told him or her to meet him there, but neglected to give any money with which to travel. The result was that Mr. Blake was com-

Never Know When

The sudden twitches of pain, the twinges, the aches of kidney ills will strike you. If your kidneys are sick kidney backache in its many forms may overtake you at your work or at your home, but it's sure to come, and calls for prompt action.

Doan's Kidney Pills

Will not only relieve, but cure you, because they reach the cause, cure every kidney ill from backache to diabetes and all disorders of the kidneys and bladder. Plenty of Fort Wayne indorsements to prove this claim. Here's another case:

Mr. A. Ellett, of 68 Summit street, who conducts a repair shop at the above address, says: "I had kidney complaint for several years and on one occasion was laid up for eight weeks. My doctor thought I had Bright's disease, but none of the medicine I took did me much good. I had about lost all hope of ever getting well when I happened to read about Doan's Kidney Pills, and though I did not have much faith in their doing me good, yet I was willing to give anything a trial that had helped others, so I went to Meyer Bros. & Co.'s drug store and got a box. As soon as I began using them the pains in my back started to grow less, the kidney secretions began to clear and take on a natural color, instead of being brickish red. By the time I had taken three-fourths of the box I was cured."

All druggists, 50 cts. a box.—Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

...A Big Bicycle Cut...

We have on hand 100 first class Bicycles that we are going to clear out so as to make room for our Fall stock. The only way we can do this quick is to cut the price on every wheel.

\$50 Wheels go at \$35.
\$40 Wheels go at \$25.
\$30 Wheels go at \$20.

And all sundries will be closed out at correspondingly low prices. Now is the time to buy your wheel or your Bicycle sundries.

Sale will last 30 days.

Come early and make your choice. All wheels guaranteed. Easy payments to all who want this accommodation.

Koehlinger & Baur,

131 East Columbia Street.

pelled to care for Mrs. Westfall until a few days ago, when she went to her parents at Garrett.

Westfall denied that he intended to desert his wife, even after he discovered that she was a man.

Sergeant Whiteman saw him walking on Main street shortly before noon and arrested him. He was arraigned and pleaded not guilty this afternoon. His bond was fixed at \$50 pending the arrival of his wife.

Mrs. Westfall's maiden name was Agnes Frederick and she is the daughter of a well-to-do merchant of Garrett, who, however, has separated, it is said, from Mrs. West-

fall's mother. He supported both of them, however, until Mrs. Westfall's marriage.

NIAGARA FALLS—The Wabash Special will leave Fort Wayne at 7:00 p. m. on August 6th, and reach Niagara Falls next morning at 6:45. Round trip tickets only \$6.50, good twelve days. Phone No. 6. 2817

WINDBURN smart, besides tan isn't pretty. Have a fair face, satin skin using Satin-Skin Cream and Satin-Skin Powder. 25c. Rurde's.